

June, 1909.

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(Vol. 45 from Commencement)

# The Antiquary

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An Illustrated  
Magazine  
Devoted to  
the study of  
the Past

*"I love everything  
that's old old friends,  
old times, old manners,  
old books, old wine."*

*Goldsmith*

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# The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1909.

## Notes of the Month.

EARLY in May excavations were recommenced at the Roman fort at Elslack, near Shipton, under the direction of Mr. May. The *Yorkshire Daily Post* of May 10 says that further interesting discoveries have been made; and the surmise that the camp was probably of the same class as those at Ribchester, Ilkley, and Bainbridge, which were restored by Severus, has been verified. "It is thought," says the journal, "that the fort, which was 200 yards long and 160 yards wide, had four gateways. A deep trench has been cut from north to south, and this has disclosed several features of interest—first, the ditch constructed as an outwork for the older rampart, then the military or Roman road, then the road of Severus, planted on the original ditch of the earlier fort, and last the rampart of the earlier fort. The principal feature of interest here is the discovery of two distinct rampart walls, one outside the other. It is surmised that during a peaceful interval in the occupation of Britain by the Romans, the earlier forts were demolished or allowed to fall into decay, that Severus on his arrival had them strengthened or rebuilt, and in the case of that at Elslack, enlarged.

"In the recent excavations at Elslack pieces of pottery and the skull of a cow were found. Inscriptions on stones found in the forts at Ilkley (Olicana of the Romans) show that they were built A.D. 198, and similar inscriptions at Ribchester and Bainbridge indicate that they were constructed within the next ten years. The fort at Elslack is thought to

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belong to the same period. On the eastern side of the fort, not much below the surface, has been found a flagged floor, probably the floor of a house or a granary, though evidences of burnt clay and a stone blackened by contact with fire suggest its probable use as an armoury. Two of the corners of the site of the camp have been cleared of earth—the north-east and the north-west—and these disclose the fact that they were rounded, and that the foundations up to a certain height were 'stepped.' The object of rounded corners is obvious. Square corners would have lent themselves to successful assaults by the battering ram; rounded corners, backed up with solid earth and stones, would better withstand such assaults. The excavated foundations also show that they were set in thick black clay. In the north-west corner six courses of stone are shown in position. It is probable the walls were carried to a height of 16 feet or 18 feet, and they are 9 feet in thickness. The stone used was both limestone and grit—the former being probably obtained at Thornton, and the latter at Elslack.

"Trenches have also been opened on the westerly side outside the wall, and these disclose the fact that the occupants of the fort made use of ditches as a means of auxiliary defence. The westerly side was evidently the most vulnerable part of the fort, and it appears to have been strengthened to an exceptional degree. So far the work of excavation is only in its preliminary stage, and as it progresses it is expected to throw much valuable light on the methods of the Roman legions in their subjugation of the early Britons."



The *Builder* of May 1, mentions a suggestion to rescue the interesting Tudor building at Calais known as the Hôtel de Guise, and to restore the fabric for purposes of a municipal museum. The building is now occupied as a common lodging-house; two sides of the quadrangle have been meanly reconstructed, and the older part of the structure is falling into neglect and decay. The hotel stands at the end of the Rue de Guise, and commemorates by its later name the capture of Calais, from the English, by the Duc de Guise, in 1558. It had been formerly the

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Guildhall of the merchants of the Wool Staple which Edward III. established in Calais; and Henry VIII., with his suite, lodged there, when, in 1520, he went to meet Francis I. in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Guisnes.



A fine statue of Ceres was discovered in April by Professor Vaglieri in the course of the excavations which he is conducting at Ostia. Another interesting discovery is reported from Ancona, where some workmen have unearthed a Greco-Roman tomb containing a skeleton, a cup of white glass, two metal strigils, and several other objects. "Doric Ancon" was founded, it will be remembered, by a colony of Greeks from Syracuse—a fact to which Juvenal alludes in a well-known line.



During some digging operations in Repton churchyard, Nottinghamshire, in April, some large pieces of carved stone were discovered which, when placed together, formed a slab on which had evidently been carved a full-length figure—now partly effaced. It may possibly prove to be the lid of a stone coffin of the fourteenth century, as several coffins of this description have been found near the churchyard, notably some in the garden of the hall during excavations made before the building of the present Pears School, nearly thirty years ago. The slab is nearly 7 feet long, and answers somewhat to the description and illustration of one in Dr. Bigsby's *History of Repton*, which was unearthed in 1854.



A very interesting addition has lately been made to the collection of the department of Greek and Roman antiquities of the British Museum. "It consists," says the *Times*, "of a number of articles found in the grave of a lady, the date of whose death is placed, conjecturally, in the third century A.D., and whose interment took place in Bulgaria, near Sofia. The toilet articles of this lady were buried with her, and comprised a mirror, comb, scraper, toilet-boxes, a long pin, similar to the ladies' hat-pins of the present days, and some pieces of woven cloth. In addition, there was a small box of chestnuts and walnuts. All of these things were found in a good state of preservation, and together they constitute the most complete collection

of the kind in the possession of the Museum, so far, at least, as the classical period is concerned. The most remarkable of these articles is the mirror, which is an interesting specimen of what is believed to be Græco-Roman decorative art of the third century. It is mounted in a very beautiful frame of bronze gilt, the design of which is of repoussé work, finished with chasing on the surface. Among other articles just acquired by the department of Greek and Roman antiquities is a votive leaden toilet-box, inscribed inside the cover with the words in Greek, 'Cratylus of Ægina to Eulimine.'"



At the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Field Club, held early in May, the president, Mr. W. Andrews, F.G.S., called attention to two pieces of road in the neighbourhood of Leamington Hastings, which he believed to be of Roman construction, although hitherto unidentified. One piece, about a mile and a quarter in length, runs nearly due south from Leamington Hastings, to the canal near the lime-works at Stockton, and is now a by-road covered with turf. It is carefully constructed, with a round section, the centre being about 12 inches to 18 inches above the level of the adjoining lands. Where the turf has been disturbed, there are traces of rough paving. The second road, which is four miles long, extends from the village of Hill to the village of Flecknoe, at which latter place are traces of ancient earthworks.



Excavations on the site of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, where it is recorded King Etheldred, who built the monastery, was buried in 712, with King Oswald, who rebuilt it after its destruction by the Danes, have yielded some interesting discoveries. Two large rectangular chambers were first uncovered, running east and west. Within the walls were two large fireplaces, and near these five stone coffins have been found at a depth of only 4 feet. Two of them contained skeletons, but the other three were not opened. Fragments of pottery, pliers, knives, artistic leaden designs, old lead-piping, and pieces of stained glass have also been found, and it is expected that more important discoveries will be made as the work, for which

the Rev. C. E. Laing, Vicar of Bardney, is mainly responsible, proceeds.



Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., the curator of the Cardiff Museum, said that no archaeological survey had been made of the antiquities of the district, either in Glamorgan or Monmouthshire. The Cardiff Naturalists' Society suggested doing this two or three years ago, but it ended there. Broadly speaking, East Glamorgan and West Monmouthshire were rich in ancient remains, the latter especially so in Roman. But whereas those of the latter region had been ably and well described as a rule in various publications, those of East Glamorgan seemed to have attracted little thorough attention, and had been less described. The literature was small, and much of it was of little scientific value. Considering the industrial development of a large portion of the district during the last century, and its continued development—the rapid rise of populous districts, the extension of mining operations, and the erection of buildings—it was obvious that many early remains must have been obliterated, and that many others must be running the same risk. The need, therefore, of a thorough archaeological survey was imperative, and this should be taken in hand at once. One important contribution to such a survey would be a complete set of 6-inch Ordnance survey sheets for the district, with all the fields numbered from the 25-inch sheets, in some easily accessible public institution, such as the Welsh Museum. This, generally known, would doubtless attract the help of many persons scattered in the district, who would report ancient remains, supposed or real, in their districts, and this would result in their inclusion on the sheets, with particulars, which could be entered upon a card catalogue.



At another sitting of the Commission an interesting conversation took place between Professor Bosanquet and Mr. T. H. Thomas of Cardiff, upon the idea of reproducing representative types of old Welsh cottages on some separate plot of ground connected with the new Welsh National Museum at

Cardiff. The collection of typical articles of Welsh domestic life had been going on for a long time. The country was losing its old furniture at an extraordinarily rapid rate, and it was better now to try and obtain good specimens through London dealers rather than in the Welsh country homesteads. With regard to this suggestion, collectors need to be on their guard against the sham old furniture, of which an enormous quantity is in the market.



On May 12 an interesting little ceremony took place at Brentford Ferry, when the Duke of Northumberland unveiled a stone commemorating the passage of the Thames at that spot by Julius Cæsar, and other historical events. His Grace was presented with a bowl made from an ancient stake from the bed of the Thames.



The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes, under date May 7: "Among the estimates just presented to Parliament by the Minister of Public Works is a sum of £18,000 for the isolation of the Baths of Diocletian, which serve as the National Museum, but which are disfigured by various poor shops implanted in the base of the ancient building. Higher up a well-known American sculptor has his studio. The removal of these establishments has been often discussed, and it seems that the *annus mirabilis* 1911, if it produces little else, may at least witness the complete isolation of the Baths of Diocletian—the first Roman monument which catches the eye of the traveller when he leaves the Central Station. The German Archaeological Institute here has presented to the Roman municipality the only existing fragment of one of the bases of the columns of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

"At the suggestion of Signor Corrado Ricci, the Director of the Fine Art Department at the Ministry of Education, an historical and topographical museum has been founded, and was yesterday inaugurated at Florence. Signor Ricci, in his opening speech, rightly pointed out that the modernization of so many Italian cities—Rome is a conspicuous example—has rendered the creation of such museums most necessary. A visit to Roessler Franz's pic-

tures in the Capitol suffices to show how much of Rome has perished since 1870. The new museum consists of fourteen rooms, containing a fine collection of pictures, photographs, and prints of old Florence, and its festivals and ceremonies. Among the photographs are twenty-eight taken in 1859, before the destruction of the city walls, by an English photographer, G. Brampton Philpot."



We have received the Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum for the year

lid; only three examples have been found in this country, all of which are in the Colchester Museum. The additions also include local antiquities collected by the late Mr. I. C. Gould; some Roman and other antiquities found in St. Osyth's Park; and a bowl of Gaulish red-glazed ware ("Samian"), the fragments of which were found and presented by Mr. T. Smith, the assistant curator. It bears the potter's name, and was probably made between A.D. 160-180. The form is rare in British finds. We are courteously



BOWL OF RED-GLAZED GAULISH WARE.

ended March 31 last, which records much progress in every direction, and especially rapid growth in the collections. The long lists show how many and important have been the additions during the year. Among these are a valuable collection of late Celtic and Romano-British pottery, mirrors and beads, formed about 1860 by the late Major Spitty, of Billericay, in the neighbourhood of which town the relics were found. Lady Grant-Duff has given some rare examples of late Celtic pottery, one of which is a globular cordoned pot with a flanged

allowed to reproduce from the Report—which is adorned by ten good plates—the illustration of this elegant bowl. We congratulate the curator, Mr. A. G. Wright, on being able to present so encouraging a report, chronicling so many and such remarkable additions to the archæological wealth of the museum of which he is the able custodian.



The report has also reached us of the Horniman Museum and Library at Forest Hill—one of the many institutions under the



care of the London County Council—for the year 1908. The museum is evidently greatly appreciated, and its value as an educational institution is evident. An excellent feature of the work is the use of the rooms for lectures on the various collections. Some valuable additions were made during the year, the most important being a large and representative collection of specimens illustrating the arts and crafts of the Andamanese, which were gathered by Major-General Montague Protheroe.



The *Oxford Magazine* of April 29, after describing certain minor changes which have taken place at the Ashmolean Museum since the beginning of the year, says: "Other changes more complete are the setting out and labelling of the unique Evans collection of brooches and other objects illustrating Saxon and other early Continental art. These are now to be seen in a new case near the Alfred Jewel. . . . The large Cretan and other *Ægean* collections have been gone over, listed, and to some extent rearranged. The result is that the early Minoan objects, the bronze and other *ex-votos* from cave sanctuaries in Crete, notably the Dictæan Cave, and the Cycladic pottery of all periods from Melos and Amorgos, are better shown than formerly. No other single museum in the world has such representative exhibits of all these particular classes together. Another set of objects, in which our museum is unrivalled, the West Asiatic seals, Hittite, Phœnician, and Cypriote, is also being rearranged and relabelled. The collection of Assyrian and Babylonian cylinders (in large part on loan from Keble) has been gone over by Dr. Langdon, and will shortly be duly labelled. The Greek collections are being listed and labelled, and the same will be done for the Egyptian in the latter part of this year. The display of prehistoric European antiquities has been much improved by Mr. E. T. Leeds, and that of mediæval objects is being taken in hand. Finally, a separate case for new accessions has been established. Among the more notable objects in it at present are a wonderful realistic study in terra-cotta of an old woman of the fourth century B.C. from Bœotia, secured by the discernment of the honorary keeper, and

some curious silver Greek brooches of a new type, and probably early date."



The Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey has issued the seventh annual report of its valuable work. During the past year 456 photographs have been received and recorded, as well as a splendid collection of some 350 prints, given by Miss Gertrude Jekyll, of domestic appliances, old industries and customs, which were used to illustrate her delightful *Old West Surrey*. The work and aims of this Survey are admirable, and deserving of imitation.



In the course of a lecture at Brighton on April 29, on "Some Marvels of Savage Art," Mr. H. S. Toms spoke at length on Maori industries and arts. With regard to Maori tattooing, he said it was "practically a badge of honour, and among the men it betokened that the individual so adorned was a chief or warrior. The common men of the tribe had no right to it, and the women only when they were about to become the wife of a warrior. Female tattooing was confined to the lips and chin. Occasionally an additional pattern was put in over the eyebrows. On this face tattooing the finest art of the race seems to have been concentrated. The patterns are infinitely varied, and especially marked by the beauty and delicacy of their details and by the grace of their general effect. Naturally the heads of chiefs and warriors were considered masterpieces of art, and one can understand why they were carefully preserved as heirlooms in Maori families. On great occasions these treasured heads were brought out to be wept over. Needless to say, the heads of enemies were also eagerly sought after to grace the family art gallery. These, however, were not wept over, for whenever they were brought forth it was to receive all sorts of taunts and indignations. In this connection we read that, before these dried heads, the young men made their first attempts at eloquence.

"The desire of the first European visitors to procure examples of these dried tattooed heads soon absorbed the best specimens, and an inferior article was then thrown on the market in the roughly tattooed heads of



slaves and persons of inferior rank. An old publication states 'that one head was brought on board our ship, which was ultimately bought by the doctor for a very small blanket and an old shirt. Then the chief offered to tattoo a slave and have the head ready in three days, the price demanded being a cask of powder.' It is worth remembering that, like all the wood-carving designs of the Maori, each of the various tattoo lines had a special value and significance; but the tide of our advancing civilization has swept away such traditional knowledge, and now neither we nor the modern Maori can penetrate the veil of imagery and allegory which envelops the details of his forefathers' art."



A lecture is being given at Chelsea Old Church on each Saturday during the summer, at 3.30 p.m., describing the history of the church and its monuments. A charge of 6d. for each visitor is made in aid of the Repair Fund.



The Bath Historical Pageant will take place July 19 to July 24. A pleasantly illustrated descriptive pamphlet has been issued, which can be obtained from the Managers, at Pageant House, Bath.



Old Serjeants' Inn was brought to the hammer on May 11, and an annual rental of £3,200 per annum for the site was secured. So the old home of the Order of the Coif, of which Lord Lindley is believed to be the only surviving member, gives place to the up-to-date builder, who will be bound by the term of his ninety-nine years' lease to put up buildings worth £40,000 in the course of five years, and to do half the work in the first three.

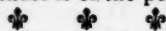


The *Athenæum* of May 15 remarks that "a singular point has been raised by M. Maspero in a late instalment of his 'Chronique' in the *Journal des Débats*. He tells us that the mummies of the Ramesside kings now in the Cairo Museum have nearly all been subjected to an operation like trepanning either at the moment of, or shortly after, death, as is shown by the appearance of a large triangular hole in the top of the skull. Accord-

ing to him, this was done for a religious or, more precisely, a magical reason, as it was considered that death from disease was caused by the intrusion of an evil spirit, who, after killing his victim, remained imprisoned in the top of the skull, and could not escape unless a way were made for him. The practice seems to have been peculiar to sovereigns, as no evidence of it can be found in the mummies of private persons; but, here again, M. Maspero expects some day to find the explanation in some part of the myth of Osiris or Horus now lost. Perhaps the origin of the nonsense that lately appeared in our own daily press about the supernatural attributes of a particular mummy-case in the British Museum may be found in his remarks in the same article on the superstitious terrors of the guardians of the Khasren-Nil Museum, who declare that the mummies 'walk' at night, and that Rameses VI., whose arm was removed by plunderers in ancient times and has been replaced by that of a woman, is particularly active. The same idea has been introduced more than once into modern 'occult' fiction."



A discovery of some archæological interest has been made at Harpsden, near Henley-on-Thames. During the work of excavating for a croquet lawn, the workmen uncovered a Roman hypocaust for heating the baths of a dwelling-place. The flues are in a perfect state of preservation. From the character of certain pottery, also unearthed, it is believed that the hypocaust is of the period A.D. 300.



An interesting discovery has been made at Fiesole, near Florence. Miss Emily Stephens heard from the Sisters of the Convent of St. Girolamo that remains of frescoes were visible in a disused chapel enclosed by farm buildings belonging to them. Miss Stephens succeeded in removing the dirt and white-wash from one entire wall of the tiny sanctuary, measuring about 8 feet, and uncovered an almost entire "Pietà" of six figures and angels of the late fourteenth century. The composition is Giottesque, but the types suggest Siennese influence. So far it has been impossible to assign the work to any known artist, but those, such as Mr. Roger Fry, who have inspected the painting pronounce it to

be of great beauty and interest. A full account of the frescoes and chapel, with illustrations, is appearing in the June number of the *Burlington Magazine* from the pen of Miss Stephens, to whose efforts and knowledge the restoration is due.



## Four Centuries of Legislation on Birds.

BY W. G. CLARKE.

**U**NTIL last century all legislation relating to birds was in the interests either of sportsmen or agriculturists, and was not owing to any belief that it is desirable, both from an æsthetic and economic point of view, to protect our indigenous avi-fauna. For the most part, therefore, early legislation with regard to birds deals with falconry, while later Acts protect the agriculturist, and also seek to restrain the excesses of the wild-fowler. There is some dispute as to whether, since the Norman Conquest, all wild animals have been held to belong to the King, and it has not yet been definitely decided where the boundary-line between animals *feræ naturæ* and animals *domitæ naturæ* can be drawn. Garnier thus summarizes the matter in *Annals of the British Peasantry*: "If we can bring ourselves to believe that the ownership of animals *feræ naturæ* was part of the royal prerogative, our course of inquiry is henceforward considerably cleared. The grant of a manor from feudal superior to vassal would naturally have included its game rights, and no seigniorial usurpation of popular property could have occurred. But I must first point out that proprietary rights to game presuppose the fact that game has ceased to consist of animals *feræ naturæ*. A wild animal is practically the property of no one, though theoretically it may be deemed that of the Crown; but when any individual exercises the rights of ownership over it, by curtailing its natural freedom, supplementing its natural supply of fare, or protecting it from the ravages of its natural foes, he establishes a title to it, which *ex vi termini* converts it into

more or less of a domestic creature." Legislation relating to birds between 1297 and 1710 indicates some of the changes in the point of view in four centuries, tending, on the whole, to greater severity against offenders.

The first Acts relating to bird protection were in support of falconry. It was enacted in 1297 (25 Edward I., cap. 1), and again two years later, that "Every Freeman shall have within his own Woods, Ayries of Hawks, Sparrowhawks, Faulcons, Eagles, and Herons, and shall have also the Honey that is found within his Woods." Nearly a century passed before any further provision was made for the encouragement of falconry and the protection of the birds. By 34 Edward III., cap. 22 (1360), it is provided that "every Person which findeth a Faulcon, Tercelet"\* (a male hawk), "Laner" (*Falco lanarius* = *Falco Feldeggi*), "or Laneret" (a male Laner), "or other Fawcon that is lost of their Lord, that presently he bring the same to the Sheriff of the County, and that the Sheriff make proclamation to all the good towns in the county that he hath such a Hawk in his custody, and if the Lord which lost the same or any of his people come to challenge it, let him pay for the costs and have the hawk, and if none come within four months to challenge it and then the Sheriff have the Hawk, making gree" (satisfaction) "to him that did take him if he be a simple Man and if he be a Gentleman and of estate to have the Hawk, that then the Sheriff redeliver to him the Hawk, taking of him reasonable Costs for the time he had him in his custody. And if any Man take such Hawk and the same conceal from the Lord whose it was or from his Faulconers, or whosoever taketh him from the Lord and thereof be attainted, shall have Imprisonment of Two Years and yield to the Lord the Price of the Hawk so concealed and carried away, if he have whereof, and if not, he shall the longer abide in Prison." The wording of the Act evidently left the way open for gross abuses, as it seemed that a man unable to recoup the value of a hawk might be kept in prison all his life. Yet in 1363 (37 Edward III., cap. 19) the normal punishment was made even more

\* The explanatory notes in parentheses are by the writer.

severe, for it was enacted that any person taking away a hawk contrary to the statute, "it shall be done of him as of a Thief that stealeth a Horse or other Thing."

In 1496 (11 Henry VII., cap. 17) an Act was passed "agaynst taking of Fesaunts and Partridges." The preamble set forth that "forasmuch as divers persons havyng little substance to live upon use, many times as well by nets, snares, and other engines, to take and destroy fesauntes and partriches upon the Lordships, Manors, lands and tenements, and divers owners and possessions of the same without licence, consent, or agreement of the same owners or possessors, by the which the owner and possessor lose not only their pleasure and disporte that they and their friends and servants should have about the hawking, hunting, and taking of the same, but also they lose the profit and avail that by the occasion should grow to their household, to the great hurt of all lords and gentlemen and other having any great livelihood within this realme, It is ordained and enacted that it shall not be lawful to any person to take, or cause to be taken, any fesauntes or partriches by nets, snares, or other engines out of his owne Warren upon the freehold of any other person without the consent, agreement, and special licence of the owner or possessor upon pain of forfeiture of £10, the one half to go to the party that will sue for the same by action of debt or by bill or otherwise, and the other half to the owner or possessor of the ground." It was also enacted that no manner of person, "of what condicion or degree he be," take, or cause to be taken, be it upon his own ground or on any other man's, the "eggis of any faucon, gossehauke, laners, or swannes oute of the neste," upon pain of imprisonment a year and a day and fine at the King's will, half to the King, and half to the owner of the ground where eggs were taken. A further clause provided that no man from the "fest of Pasche" next ensuing rear any hawk of the breed of England called "nyesse" (nestling), "gossehauke, tassell" (the male peregrine, or afterwards the male of any species of hawk), "laner, lanerette or fawcon," on pain of forfeiture of his hawk to the King, with divers regulations as to the importation of hawks from Scotland or beyond the sea.

No man might take any "Eyre" (nestling), "Gossehouke, Tassell, or laner or lanerettis" in his warren or woods, or drive them out of their coverts, or slay them, on pain of forfeiture of £10, half to the party suing, and half to the King, provided always that the moiety of the forfeiture given to the owner for the taking of swan's eggs be to the owner of the swans, and not the owner of the ground.

Hérons were protected in 1504 (19 Henry VII., cap. 11). This Act provided that no person without his own ground should slay, take, or cause to be taken, by means of craft or engine, any herons without it is with hawking or with a "long bowe," upon pain of forfeiture, for every heron taken or slain, 6s. 8d. No person might take any young herons out of the nest without licence of the owner of the ground, upon pain of forfeiture of 10s. for every heron, forfeiture in both cases to go to the King.

Notwithstanding the statute of 11 Henry VII., persons did not desist from taking eggs "to the utter distruction of thincrase of the same faucons, gosshaukes, and laners," so that by 31 Henry VIII., cap. 12 (1540), the taking of such eggs within any of the King's manors or lands was declared felony. This was not to extend to such offences in the manors, etc., of private persons. Persons finding any "faucon, gerfaucon, jerken" (the male gerfalcon), "sacre" (sparrow-hawk), or "sacret" (female sparrow-hawk), "gosshauke, laner or laneret," being the King's hawks, and not restoring the same within twelve days, were declared felons; but this clause was not to apply if the hawks died or were accidentally killed. The following year (32 Henry VIII., cap. 11) the penalty for stealing hawks' eggs or birds out of the nest was made felony in every case. By cap. 8 the same year it was enacted that no person or persons after the first day of September next coming shall sell or buy any "fesaunte or ptridge," upon pain or forfeiture for every pheasant 6s. 8d., and for every partridge 3s. 4d., half of the penalty to go to the King, and the other to whoever should sue. Every person might sell pheasants and partridges to the officers of the royal households. This Act was to endure until the last day of the next Parliament.



A terrible indictment against rooks was drawn up in 1533 (24 Henry VIII., cap. 10), setting forth that, forasmuch as innumerable number of "rooks, crows and choughs" do daily breed and increase throughout this realm, and do yearly destroy, devour and consume wonderful and marvellous great quantity of corn and grain of all kinds, as well in the sowing as also at the "ripyng and kernelyng of the same," and over that a marvellous destruction and decay of the covertures of thatched houses, barns, ricks, stacks, and such-like, so that, if they be suffered to breed as in certain years past, they will be the cause of great destruction of corn and grain, to the great prejudice of the tillers and sowers of the earth; it was therefore enacted that all persons in possession of lands should do their utmost to destroy rooks, crows, choughs, on penalty of amercedments in court-leets, law dayes, rapes, or courts, the penalty to go to the lord or lords of the manor leets, etc. For ten years every parish was ordered to provide and keep in repair crow-nets under survey of the court-leets, and furthermore a "shrape made with Chaffe or other thing mete for the purpose shall laye or cause to be laied at such tyme or tymes in the yere as is convenient for distruction of such Choughes, Crows, and Rookes." For ten years, also, the farmers and tenants were ordered to meet and take order for the destroying of young crows, and put it into execution under a penalty of 20s. Any person or persons with the licence of the tenant might take crows, etc., and the farmer or owner should give a reward of twopence per dozen. It was provided that no person or persons should take or kill any doves or pigeons, under pains provided by the laws and customs of the realm.

A most important Act (25 Henry VIII., cap. 11) relating to wild-fowl was passed in 1534. This set forth that before that time there had been within this realm great plenty of wild-fowl, as "dukkes, mallardes, wygeons, teales, wyldgeese, and dyverse other kyndes of wyldfowle," and the households and markets were thus furnished. But divers persons in the summer season, at such time as the old fowl be "mowted," and not replenished with feathers to fly, nor the young fully feathered, had by nets and other engines yearly taken a

great number, so that the "brode of wyld-foull" was almost thereby wasted and consumed; it was therefore enacted that it should not be lawful for any person between the last day of May and the last day of August to take or cause to be taken any such wild-fowl with nets or any other engines upon pain of one year's imprisonment and the forfeiture of fourpence for every fowl, half to go to the King and half to the person suing. Justices were empowered to determine offences. Any gentleman spending forty shillings yearly in freehold might hunt and take wild-fowl with spaniels only, without net or engine, except a long-bow or bows. From the first day of March until the last day of June no person should take any manner of eggs of any kind of wild-fowl from any nest or place where they should chance to be laid, upon pain of imprisonment for one year, and forfeiture for every egg "of any crane or bustarde" twenty pence, for every egg of "byttour" (bittern), "heroune, or shovellard" (white spoonbill; *vide* Yarrell, 4th ed., iv. 328), eightpence, and every egg of "malarde, tele or other wyld-fowle" one penny, half to go to the King and half to the person suing. The Act was not to extend to any person destroying "crows, choughes, ravens, and busardes or their egges, or to any other fowle or their egges not comestible nor used to be eaten."

In 1542 (33 Henry VIII., cap. 6) "an Act concerninge crosbowes and handguns" was passed, stating that 25 Henry VIII., cap. 17, had been violated, and that it was therefore ordained that no one having less than £100 per annum should "shote in any crosbowe, handgun, hagbutt, or demy hake." Nor were persons to order their servants to shoot "at any deare, fowle, or other thing" with handguns, upon pain of forfeiting £10.

"An Acte for the Punishment of unlawfull taking of Fishe, Deare, or Hawkes" was passed in 1563 (5 Elizabeth, cap. 21). The part relating to birds states, that whereas many people have breeding within their woods and grounds "diverse Eyries of Haukes of sundry kindes to their great Pleasure and Comodotie," and that "fishe, Deare, and Haukes" had been stolen, it was enacted that if any person after the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing "shall take away any Hauke or Haukes, or the Egges of any of them,

by any wayes or meanes unlafullye out of any the Wooddes or Grounde" of any person or persons, and be convicted, they should suffer imprisonment for three months, and pay to the party grieved treble damage, and also find sureties for good behaviour for seven years, or else should continue in prison until they find sureties, or remain the space of seven years. The grieved party might, however, if he so willed, release the offender from his surety.

The Act of 8 Elizabeth, cap. 15, continued the provisions of 24 Henry VIII., cap. 10, as to the keeping of nets for choughs, crows, and rooks, but repealed the other sections. It provided in addition that in every parish sums should be raised for the destruction of "noyful fowl and vermin," and for the heads of three old crows, choughs, pies or rooks, or of six young ones, or for six eggs, was to be given a penny.

Further provision was made for the preservation of "Fesauntes and Partridges" by 23 Elizabeth, cap. 10 (1580-81). This Act states that "where the Game of Fesauntes and Partridges is within these fewe yeres in manner utterlye decayed and destroyed in all partes of this Realme, by means of such as take them with Nettes, Snares, and other Engines and Devices as well by daye as by night; and also by occasion of suche as doe use Hawking in the beginning of Harvest before the younge Fesaunts and Partridges be of any bygnes to the greate Spoyle and Hurte of Corne and Grasse then standing and growing in the Fields," for the reforming of this it was enacted that no person should after April 1 following "take, kill, or destroy any fesauntes or Partridges with any manner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Engines, Rowsting, Lowffing, or other devices whatever in the night time upon pain of forfeiture for every fesaunt 20s. and every partridge 10s." If this was not paid within ten days after conviction, the offender was to have one month's imprisonment, and to give a bond that he would not again commit such an offence for two years. Half of the forfeiture was to go to the person suing, and half to the lord of the manor, provided that if the person suing "shall dispenche with Lycence or procure any taking, killing or destroying any Part-ridges or Fesauntes," that forfeiture should

be to the poor of the parish wherein the offence occurred. Anyone hawking with spaniels, or hawking in other people's corn or grain between April 1 and the time the corn was "shocked, cocked, piled or copped," should forfeit 40s. to the owner of the grain. The Act, however, was not to extend to "Lowebellers, Tramellers," or others who should unwillingly take pheasants or partridges by night under any "Tramell" (a long sweep-net), "Lowbell" (a bell used slightly to alarm birds and cause them to lie quiet until they are flushed by a sudden noise), "Road-nette, or other Engine," if they released every pheasant or partridge so taken without willingly killing or wilfully hurting it.

In 1549-50 (3 and 4 Edward VI., cap. 7), it "being notablye by daylye experience founde and knowne that there is at this present lesse plentye of Fowle broughte unto the marketts than was before the makinge of the said Acte, which ys taken to come of the punyshment of God, whose benefytt was therbye taken awaye from the poore people that were wont to live by their skill in takinge of the sayde fowle, wherby they were wont at that time to susteyne themselves with their poor households to the great savinge of other kynds of Vyttaile of which ayde they are now destitute to their great and extreame ympoverishinge," the Act of 25 Henry VII. was repealed, provided that such as should by night take or destroy eggs of any kind of wild-fowl from any nest should be subject to the forfeitures mentioned in the previous Act.

(To be concluded.)



### Some Recent Discoveries at Burgh Castle.

By W. A. DUTT.



ALTHOUGH until comparatively recent years there were antiquaries who questioned whether Burgh Castle could be identified with the Garianonum of the "Notitia Imperii," no one now seems to doubt that the massive fortress overlooking estuarine Breydon and the con-



fluence of the rivers Yare and Waveney is that important *castellum* of the Saxon Shore. Its situation, construction, and similarity to the fortresses at Richborough (Rutupiæ) and Pevensey (Anderida) are alone sufficient to settle the question, especially when one remembers that at neither Burgh St. Peter, Bergh Apton, nor Caister—each of which, it has been suggested at one time or another, might be Garianonum—are there any traces of a fortified enclosure, nor have any relics of a Roman military occupation been discovered. Walton, near Felixstowe, where there is historical evidence of massive Roman walls having been destroyed by the sea, apparently has not been taken into account, although it seems improbable that such an important harbour as the mouth of the Orwell was left entirely unguarded by the Romans; but the location of Garianonum at Walton would leave Burgh Castle, situated about midway between St Peter's Head (Othona) and Brancaster (Branodunum) unaccounted for.

The *castellum* at Burgh has an area of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The walls, which enclose three sides of a rectangle 640 feet long by 370 feet wide, are 14 feet high and 9 feet thick, spreading at the foundation to 11 or 12 feet. They are constructed of flints embedded in a strong mortar or concrete, and there are considerable remains of the original facing of squared flints, which was bonded into the walls by courses of brick. The east wall is strengthened by four solid circular towers, 15 feet in diameter, two placed at the angles formed with the lateral walls, and two about midway between the corners and the entrance to the enclosure, which is in the middle of the east wall. The lateral walls were also defended by towers, but these walls are in a more ruinous state than the east wall. Whether there was originally a wall on the west side of the camp has been a matter of dispute. Mr. H. Harrod, who made some excavations in 1850 and 1855, believed he discovered the foundation of such a wall; but Mr. G. Vere Irving\* contends that Harrod found the remains of a quay. As the supposed foundation was discovered at the foot of the steep slope on the summit of which the *castellum* is built, the suggestion of

the former presence of a quay is the more likely one, especially when it is considered that at the time when the camp was occupied by the Romans the waters of the estuary must have reached the foot of the slope.

Since Harrod completed his unsystematic excavations, nothing of the kind has been attempted within the interior of the camp. Agricultural operations, carried on from time immemorial, have undoubtedly caused a considerable accumulation of surface soil; but the slope of the land has prevented the accumulation becoming so great as on a level site, and the plough frequently turns up

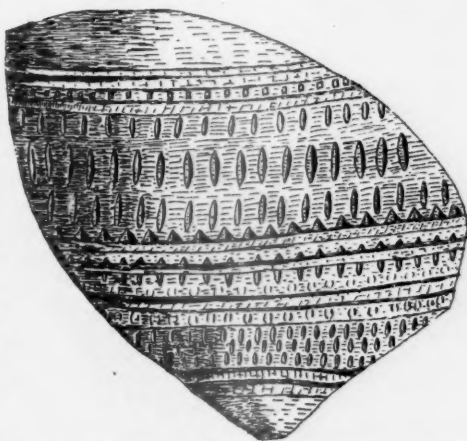


FIG. 1.—RED PAINTED WARE FROM BURGH CASTLE.

relics of the Roman days, chiefly in the form of potsherds, bones of animals, and horses' teeth, the last-named being numerous—a fact to be accounted for by Garianonum having been garrisoned by the Stablesian Horse. Systematic excavation would probably result in many interesting things being brought to light, but at present the recorded relics from the site are in no way remarkable. John Ives, in his "*Garianonum of the Romans*" (1774), mentions a spear-head, a silver spoon, rings, buckles, and fibulæ. He met with no coins "higher than the reign of Domitian, and the generality of them" were much later. Harrod seems to have discovered only a few coins of the Lower Empire, fragments of plain pottery, and the bones of

\* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xiv., pp. 193-215.

men, horses, and sheep. Suckling \* figures a "Roman eagle found at Burgh Castle in 1822," but he gives no description of it, nor does he record what became of it. Sir J. P. Boileau † refers to a vessel of Castor ware ornamented with a tendril-like pattern and a female head. Last year the Rev. Forbes Phillips announced ‡ the discovery of a "Roman emblem, evidently a symbol of military authority, with the number IX., contained in a circlet"; but the precise spot where it was found was not indicated. In the Norwich Museum there is half an urn,

Bradwell—ill-formed, brittle, and porous." Harrod found only "fragments of plain pottery."

A recollection of these disappointing statements added something to my pleasure when, a few months ago, I picked up, on the crest of the slope, a short distance outside the south wall of the camp, a fragment of red-painted ware, nicely ornamented with a design consisting of lines and notch-like indentations (Fig. 1). Returning to the same spot a few weeks later, I was agreeably surprised to find that since my previous visit

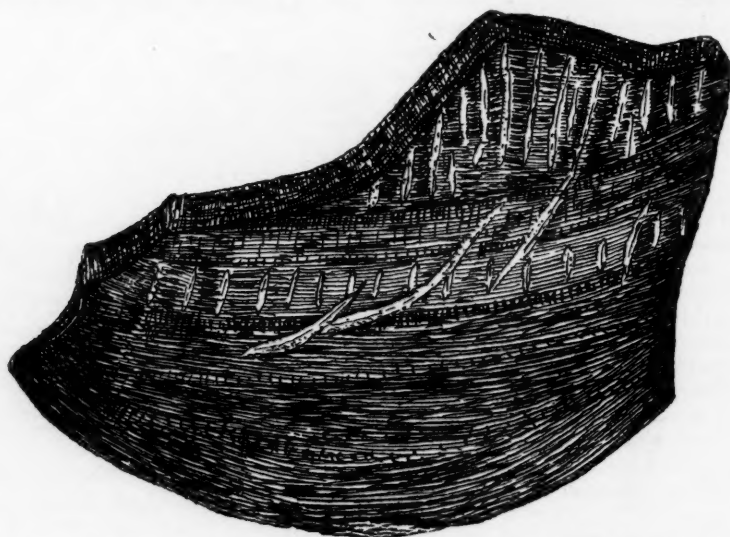


FIG. 2.—PORTION OF A RUDELY ORNAMENTED URN FROM BURGH CASTLE.

ornamented with a white scroll pattern in relief.

Apart from this last-named vessel and that described by Sir J. P. Boileau, the pottery found at Burgh Castle does not appear to have been remarkable for either quality, form, or decoration. Ives states that a "great number of urns" were found in the field adjoining the eastern wall of the camp; they were made of "a coarse blue clay, brought from the neighbouring village of

some fowls had scratched up a similar piece of ware; and on putting the two pieces together, I found they fitted exactly, and belonged to the same vessel. Among the Romano-British ware in the British Museum there is a bowl ornamented with almost precisely the same pattern as this Burgh Castle example, and it is described as being Samian ware; but I believe that both my specimen and that in the British Museum are attempts made by the British potters to imitate the real imported Samian ware. It is interesting to compare Fig. 1 with Fig. 2. The latter is probably a portion of a wheel-turned cinerary urn; it was found near the footpath

\* *History of Suffolk*, p. 114.

† *Journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Association*, vol. iii., pp. 415, 416.

‡ *Eastern Daily Press*, July 25, 1908.

below the camp. The exceedingly rude ornamentation of this fragment—consisting of more or less parallel lines of perpendicular scratches or incisions, possibly made with a pointed stick or a flake of flint—would produce a design far less ornamental than those of many Bronze Age urns; yet the more

interesting, and I believe rare, example of the reproduction of a prehistoric Celtic design on a vessel of the Romano-British period.

I have lately found a few fragments of dark brown and greenish pottery, ornamented with patterns in white relief. They may represent the well-known Durobrivian ware, but the pieces are so small that it is impossible to tell what kind of designs decorated the vessels when they were complete.

In addition to these, I have picked up, in and around the camp, a considerable number of fragments of coarser ware. These are chiefly rims of vessels, and they are somewhat remarkable for their variety, it being a rare occurrence to find two quite alike. Fig. 3 shows the diversity of design and curve in these pot-rims. Most of the fragments apparently belonged to rude culinary vessels, which may have been used by the soldiers of the garrison; but a few may have come from a villa, the presence of bricks with a scored surface for the support of plaster being evidence that some such building existed in the neighbourhood of the camp. Among other relics, I have found an earthenware pot-handle, the base of a vessel pierced with holes like a colander, an iron clamp, a small iron ring, several iron nails, bones of the horse and pig, a dog's claw, and a horn-tip of *Bos longifrons*.

These relics were all found on the surface of the ground. They prove, I think, that the site would well repay systematic excavation. An examination of the side of a clay-pit near the camp suggests that over a considerable portion of the Roman site relics would be met with about 2 feet below the surface.



### Susser Windmills.

BY PERCY D. MUNDY.



HERE are few more picturesque objects than a windmill, and yet there are many dwellers in the West of England and in the Midlands who have never seen the great arms slowly revolving in the breeze, who have



FIG. 3.—POT-RIMS FROM BURGH CASTLE.

a to f, Rims of coarse grey ware; g, grey ware, painted chocolate-brown; h, brick-coloured ware, painted black; i, whitey-brown ware, rather fine; j, pale red ware, very friable, like soft brick; k, stone-grey ware, surface black; l, chalky-grey ware, painted red; m, bright red, of fine texture, with traces of glaze (the fragment shows the full depth of the vessel, which was apparently a patera); n, coarse grey ware; o, stone-coloured ware, painted black; p, coarse grey ware; q, yellowish ware, painted chocolate-brown; r, coarse yellowish ware, unpainted; s, coarse grey ware; t, coarse grey ware.

highly-finished vessel (Fig. 1) reproduces, with more decorative effect, the same scheme of ornament. One very small fragment in my possession shows the familiar herring-bone design so often seen on Bronze Age drinking-cups and urns. It came from the interior of the camp, and is either a relic of prehistoric inhabitants of the site, or an

never had to trust in mist and storm to these grateful landmarks to guide them homeward over a wild expanse of country. East Anglia has been justly described as "the country of windmills," but there are few eminences in Sussex from which one cannot discern one or more—sometimes as many as fifteen—of these old-time contrivances, beloved of artists, and often giving the one touch of life to an otherwise desolate scene.

The history of windmills is somewhat obscure. In early days the hand-quern did the work of the mill, and in primitive communities its use is not yet unknown. Such, no doubt, were the mills seen by Pytheas in Kent. They commonly consisted of "two circular stones, the upper one being pierced in the centre and revolving on a wooden or metal peg inserted in the lower stone. The grinder dropped the grain into the centre hole, and caused the upper stone to revolve by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the outside of the circle." The upper stone of a hand-mill or Roman quern, such as the Romans imported into Britain, was discovered within the grounds of Lewes Castle, and is now exhibited in the museum there.

The numerous mills mentioned in Domesday (1086) were probably all water-mills. Of these there were about a hundred and fifty in Sussex, and many now existing undoubtedly occupy the actual site of those mills to which, a thousand years ago, the sturdy Saxon carried his corn to be ground. "It is possible," says Mr. Adolphus Ballard in his *Domesday Inquest*, "that in most villages there is no more ancient trace of man's handiwork than the cut that supplies the mill."

M. Leopold Delisle, in the *Journal* of the Archæological Association, dismissing as a forgery a Norman charter of 1105, shows that the earliest authentic mention of a windmill occurs in connection with a gift of land to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte in 1180. In England we have a record of a windmill built at Haberdon, in Suffolk, by Herbert, the Dean, in the year 1190. As in the case of water-mills, so with windmills, the lord's tenants were bound to grind all their corn and malt at the lord's mill, and the Dean was quickly ordered by Abbot Sampson

to demolish the illegal structure, the Abbot declaring, as Carlyle translates it: "I tell thee it will *not* be without damage to my mills; for the townsfolk will go to thy mill and grind their corn at their own good pleasure; nor can I hinder them since they are free men." Whereupon the Dean "totters home again in all haste; tears the mill to pieces by his own carpenters [and when the servants of the sacristan arrive nothing to pull down do they find]."

At Lynn Regis, upon a Flemish brass to the memory of Adam de Walsokne, who died in 1349, is a representation of an early windmill which, with certain modifications, closely resembles a type that has existed for more than five centuries. The engraving in question is evidently intended to depict a wooden building, having a pyramidal roof, with a beam or lever to move it on its axis, as may still be seen in some of the older examples. In a window of the church of Great Greenford is also an interesting representation of the fifteenth-century windmill, and many drawings of the fourteenth century exhibit similar mills.

Matthew Paris, in his *Chronicle*, mentions the great storm of 1216, which overthrew many mills. "You might see," he says, "the wheels of mills carried away by the force of the waters . . . and what the water had done with the water-mills, the wind did not spare to do with those mills which are driven by the wind." In 1302 a series of exceedingly hard winters was succeeded by one of even greater severity, in the course of which the hard frosts did great damage to water-mills. To this fact is ascribed the considerable increase in the erection of windmills, which were of common occurrence by the fourteenth century.

One of the earliest mentions of a windmill in Sussex is in connection with a curious incident, related by Robert of Gloucester, the chronicler of the Battle of Lewes. It appears that, on the eventful day of May 14, 1264, during the flight of the troops of Henry III. before the conquering Barons, Richard, King of the Romans, the younger brother of Henry, was forced to take refuge in a windmill, where, barring the door, he defied his besiegers, until finally compelled to surrender to Sir John Bevis. The humour



of this event so appealed to the populace that a ballad\* was current, telling how :

The king of Alemaigne wende do full well,  
He saiede the mulne for a castél,  
With hare sharpe swerdes he groundé the stel,†  
He wende that the sayles were mangonel.‡

The site of this historic mill is believed to be near the Black Horse Inn, Lewes, a direction towards which the retreating army might well have turned their steps. Here until the beginning of the seventeenth century stood a windmill which, no doubt, replaced the "castél" of the King of the Romans, and which is said to have been called "King Harry's Mill." The Windmill Inn probably recorded its site also. On a clear day many windmills may yet be seen from the high downland above the old town of Lewes, and one in particular above Kingston has recently been saved from destruction by purchase. Its owner has set an example which might well be followed elsewhere in the county, for many of these old mills are fast falling to decay, and a time may not be far distant when the mill and the jovial miller will have to be numbered among the rare survivals of a past age. At Ashcombe, between Lewes and Falmer, stands a familiar landmark—"the six-sweep windmill," sweep being the local term for a sail. This is possibly a unique example in the country. The windmill at Winchelsea, a picturesque example, is associated, by reason of its position, with another King of England, and with a curious incidence of which Thomas of Walsingham has left the following account :

"When the king [Edward I.] was dwelling at Winchelsea, he proposed to go one day to the port to take a view of his fleet, and having entered the town, when he had just ridden over against the bulwarks, and was about to survey the fleet at the lowest station, it happened, that he approached a certain windmill, of which there were several in the town; and his horse being frightened with the noise of the mill and with the quickly revolving sails, refused to proceed; and as the horse was vigorously urged on by the king by whip and spur, he leapt over the

bulwarks: upon which, out of the multitude of horse and foot who followed the king, or had assembled to have a look at him, no one thought but that the king had perished, or had at least been stunned by the leap. But divine providence so disposing, the horse fell upon his feet, even from such a height, into a road, which, from recent rains, was so softened with mud, into which the horse was able to slip for twelve feet, and yet did not fall; and being turned round with another bridle, by the king, he ascended directly to the gate, through which he entered unhurt, and the people who were waiting for him, were filled with wonder and delight at his miraculous escape."

The scene of this catastrophe is considered to have been the Strand Gate, on which side, overlooking the harbour, the town was not fortified by a wall, but by low bulwarks of earthwork.

In the neighbourhood of Hastings are many windmills, and probably many more have disappeared. It was one of these which, in 1830, occasioned the death of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart.\* The mill at Rye is mentioned as "one of the earliest instances of the use of the automatic gear."

From a *Survey of the Coast of Sussex* made in 1587, with a view to its better defence against foreign invaders, and especially against the Spanish Armada, the positions of many old windmills may be correctly ascertained. The most westerly here appearing is that on "High-downe Hille" (to be referred to later). The next upon the chart is "Henid Mille," near to which was a landing "between Goring and Henide mille with a water betwene the Beache and the firme land save only next the mille and that muddy and growen with sedges." Proceeding eastward, the other windmills shown are Brighthemston, Bevingham, Firle, Borne, Willington, Barnham, Fayrelee, and Rye, at which last place three mills appear standing close to one another. At a later date, during the fears of a French invasion, in 1778 and 1779, the windmills at Beeding, Bramber,

\* According to the *Annual Register*, Sir Frederick "was showing his children the effect and operation of a windmill near Hastings, when, being very short-sighted, he approached too near to it, and, one of the flappers striking him on the back part of the head, he shortly after breathed his last."

\* *Political Songs*, edited by T. Wright, p. 69 (Camden Society).

† "Stel," post.

‡ "Mangonel," a war-engine used to cast stones.



and Pevensey were ordered to be held as advance posts. In old engravings of Brighton several windmills appear to the east of the town, near to the cliff; one, on the road to Rottingdean, still stands sentinel, grim, and black, with broken arms and torn sails, and another solitary survivor rises forlorn from its squalid surroundings of crowded streets. There exists a curious engraving showing the removal of a windmill from what is now a central position on the Brighton sea-front to the old Shaw Road, Preston, two miles inland. This mill was removed bodily, by the united efforts of a team of eighty-six oxen, requisitioned from various farms in the neighbourhood, and the event took place in 1797. The removal of a windmill is recorded in the Chartulary of Meaux, in the fourteenth century, and another Sussex example was that of the old timber post-mill which stood till 1896 at Fishbourne, and which had been dragged there on a trolley from Littlehampton.

The mill at High-Down Hill, mentioned in the survey quoted above, disappeared early in the last century; but its site is connected with the history of one of its millers, John Oliver by name, an eccentric individual who led the life of a hermit, and who, when not engaged in grinding corn, turned his attention to the subject of his own demise, preparing a coffin which ran on wheels and which he kept under his bed. He next built himself an altar-tomb near to his mill, on a high point of the Downs above Goring, and employed himself in composing suitable verses to be inscribed thereupon. These preparations were made betimes, for John Oliver lived for nearly thirty years after his coffin and tomb had been made ready. However, he died in 1793, at the age of eighty-four, and two or three thousand persons attended his funeral. According to his wishes, he was carried to his last resting-place by a number of young women attired in white, and the service was read by a child of twelve. Pennant, in his *Journey from London to the Isle of Wight*, described the miller as "a stout active cheerful man," who, "besides his proper trade, carries on a very considerable one in smuggled goods," and tradition affirms that both coffin and tomb, and probably windmill also, served as valuable

receptacles for kegs of brandy and other contraband articles. In 1868 the descendants of John Oliver did a good trade in tea, shrimps, and boiling-water, which they sold to the many pilgrims to the grave of their ancestor. A slight depression in the turf marks the sight of the mill, which stood at the south-west angle of an ancient earthwork, which has probably served as a British and Roman encampment. The tomb is a flat slab, raised on brickwork, and is decorated with figures of Time, Death, and such emblems as a skull and cross-bones; but the grand view obtainable from here is more attractive than John Oliver's gruesome verses, which Pennant describes as "the effusions of his own muse."

It may be mentioned in passing that the miller seldom had a reputation for honesty—though a taste for smuggling was, perhaps, no criterion of a lack of probity in other dealings. Chaucer's miller was a rogue:

A thefe he was forsooth of corne and mele,  
And that a slie and usant for to stele.

Tradition tells of an "honest miller of Chalvington," in Sussex; but he throve so ill that he hanged himself to his own mill-post, and, in accordance with the custom of the day, was buried at the cross-roads, with an oak stake driven through his body. Legend has it that this stake grew into a lusty oak, around which, on a dark night, might be seen the honest miller's ghost. A writer in the *Sussex Archaeological Journal* (vol. iii.) declares that, in 1829, "close to the roots of an old blighted oak which hung across the road near the haunted spot, some cottagers, in digging for sand, discovered some human bones, which were generally admitted to be the remains of the honest miller of Chalvington." There are many windmills in the neighbourhood of Hailsham, and one at Thorne was in the possession of the Abbot and Convent of Bayham—formerly situated at Otham—and is mentioned under date 1405. Mayfield is also a district which may be described as the heart of the windmill country. Two well-known Sussex mills stand high above the small village of Clayton, on the road from London to Brighton, conspicuous features to all dwellers in the Weald, and are interesting examples,

of two different designs—the older and the more recent type.

The oldest windmills are invariably the most picturesque. In the most primitive examples the whole structure was made to revolve, in accordance with the quarter from which the wind blew, by means of ropes. Later was added the cap or dome carrying the sails, which was capable of being moved at pleasure by means of a long pole from the ground. Subsequently the windmill was rendered automatic by the invention of the "tail-wheel," situated in the rear of the sails, and an effective method of reefing the sails was introduced, by which means it was possible to obtain a uniform speed, and, moreover, to guard against damage from the violence of storms. The Sussex miller is very proud of his mill, regarding it with as much affection as a sailor his ship, and, indeed, it rocks and groans during a gale with almost equal violence. Mr. J. J. Hissey, in his *Holiday on the Road*, records a conversation with a worthy miller near Mayfield, who declared of his old mill that "It served my father and my grandfather well, and it keeps me a-going. I wouldn't have her altered. . . . No, she'll last me out, I hope, though she does strain a good deal in storms."

The poet Shelley, though a Sussex man, and probably familiar with windmills from his earliest years, appears to have regarded them with a peculiar horror, and they also inspired De Quincey with a sense of melancholy. In a prose fragment of Shelley's he says: "We suddenly turned the corner of a lane, and the view, which its high banks and hedges had concealed, presented itself. The view consisted of a windmill, standing in one among many plashy meadows, enclosed with stone walls; the irregular and broken ground, between the wall and the road on which we stood; a long low hill behind the windmill, and a grey covering of uniform cloud spread over the evening sky. . . . I suddenly remembered to have seen that exact scene in some dream of long—" Thus the fragment suddenly concludes, but a footnote adds: "Here I was obliged to leave off, overcome by thrilling horror." Further explanation is wanting, and the reason of this strange

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horror is left to conjecture. To other minds, however, there is a feeling of pleasant exhilaration in the sight of a windmill, perched on some knoll of high ground, where every wind can influence its swiftly revolving sails. And, from an æsthetic point of view, their disappearance is certainly to be regretted. It is to be hoped, even if in years to come we shall "gaze upon the giddy mill" no more, that some of these picturesque relics of other days may yet be spared, if but to add their charm to the landscape. Longfellow's "Windmill Folk-Song" gives a delightful picture of the mill in the heyday of its prosperity, and is worthy of quotation here:

Behold! A giant am I!  
Aloft here in my tower  
With my granite jaws I devour  
The maize, and the wheat, and the rye,  
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms;  
In the fields of grain I see  
The harvest that is to be;  
And I fling to the air my arms,  
For I know it is all for me.

I hear the sound of flails,  
Far off from the threshing-floors  
In barns, with their open doors,  
And the wind, the wind in my sails  
Louder and louder roars.

I stand here in my place,  
With my foot on the rock below,  
And whichever way it may blow  
I meet it face to face  
As a brave man meets his foe.

\* \* \* \* \*  
On Sundays I take my rest;  
Church-going bells begin  
Their low melodious din;  
I cross my arms on my breast,  
And all is peace within.



## A Graphic Method of finding the Point of Sunrise on Midsummer Day.

By C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

**F**OR the antiquary who wishes to ascertain whether the axis of any ancient monument could have been intentionally aligned upon the point of midsummer sunrise, and who may be doubtful as to the bearing of that point, the method of finding it, hereinafter described, will prove useful. As it was specially devised by the writer, several years ago, to enable him to furnish this information to a correspondent who had been studying the *Mên-an-tol*, in West Cornwall, and as the elements of the construction apply to that particular group of stones, it will serve the practical purpose of an object-lesson. Though, perhaps, at first sight, the process may seem to be rather complicated, it is really a simple one; but, of course, good results depend upon accuracy of drawing and measurement. The higher the latitude, the greater the care that should be exercised in these respects, because of the increasing acuteness of the angle LRN.

In every such case it is necessary to know (1) the latitude of the place, and (2) the vertical angle, above or below the horizontal plane, made by the rise, or dip, of the visible horizon in the direction sought.\* The latitude (in this case  $50^{\circ} 9' \text{ N.}$ ) may be found by consulting the marginal graduations of a district map: the elevation, or depression, of the horizon, either by observation on the spot with a clinometer, or by deducing it from the contours engraved on some of the Ordnance maps.

If the horizon be on land, the angle can be found, nearly enough, by multiplying 90 degrees by the difference in height between the station and the horizon, and dividing by its distance. In the present case, the contours indicate a superiority of

\* Between the most southerly point of Cornwall and Stenness, in Orkney—respectively  $50^{\circ}$  and  $59^{\circ}$  north latitude—this direction will vary (but more rapidly the higher the latitude) from  $38^{\circ} 15'$  to  $50^{\circ} 36'$  north of east.

height of about 65 feet, at a distance of about 2,320 feet. This gives an angle of elevation of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. If there be a sea-horizon, the number of minutes in the dip is practically equal to the number of feet in the square root of the height.

When positions of the sun are in question, it is to be understood that, in this connection, they refer to the centre of his disc. For the present purpose, no allowances are, or need be, made for refraction, parallax, and other small niceties.

### CONSTRUCTION.

To economize space, the diagram, reduced from the original, is restricted to the northern hemisphere.

From O, as centre, describe a semicircle, not less than 6 inches in diameter. Through O draw the horizontal line EOE, representing the equator of the earth. Erect the vertical OA, representing the northern half of the earth's axis. From E set off, on the quadrant EA, the arcs EC,  $23^{\circ} 27'$ , and EL, the latitude of the place—in this case  $50^{\circ} 9'$ . Join OC and OL. Through L draw HH perpendicular to OL and tangential to the circle. Draw LN parallel and equal to OC. Similarly, draw LM equal to LN, and at the same angle with the horizontal. Join MN by the horizontal line, intersecting HH in some point R. Draw LP vertical. The line LN indicates the direction of the sun at noon; LM his direction at midnight; MN his apparent path during the day; and R his appearance on the horizontal plane.

From EE set off a perpendicular LR, equal to LR, and meeting the arc in R. Then the arc AR measures the azimuth of the point of sunrise on midsummer day, on the horizontal plane of the place; and the complementary arc ER its amplitude, or the number of degrees of that point north of east.

The diagram illustrating this paper, having been constructed with great care, gives  $51^{\circ} 40'$  as the estimated azimuth of sunrise; which is four minutes in excess of the truth. Under ordinary circumstances, perhaps the error need not exceed twenty minutes—quite near enough for this special purpose. However, such instrumental errors can be elimi-

nated, and the trouble of drawing the figure avoided, if desired, by working the following equation, which has been deduced from the diagram, and is true for modern times.

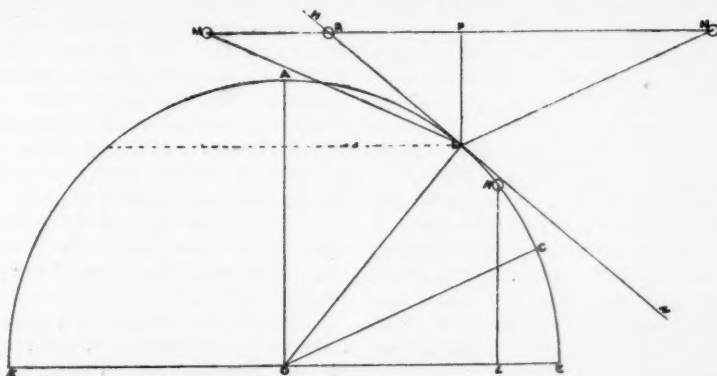
$$10 + L. \cos 66^{\circ} 33' - L. \cos \text{latitude} \\ = L. \cos \text{azimuth of sunrise.}$$

Thus calculated, the azimuth is found to be  $51^{\circ} 36'$ ; leaving the amplitude  $38^{\circ} 24'$  N. of E.

We have now to consider the allowance to be made for declination due to the rise or dip of the visible horizon. If higher than the station, it must be added to the theoretical azimuth; if lower, subtracted from it. Now, the declination is to the vertical angle

But this minimum discrepancy of  $1^{\circ} 44'$  between the alignment of the axis and the direction of sunrise at the present time does not represent the conditions at any probable period of the erection of this monument, when the sun rose more northerly than it does now, which would increase the divergence, at the beginning of our era, by 27 minutes; at 1000 B.C., by 42 minutes; and at 2000 B.C., by 55 minutes.

To find the point of sunrise at these three ancient dates substitute  $66^{\circ} 18'$ ,  $66^{\circ} 10'$ , or  $66^{\circ} 3'$  respectively, for  $66^{\circ} 33'$  in the equation. At the northernmost latitude of  $59^{\circ}$  it will be found that the resulting amplitudes respectively will be 42, 65, and



practically as PR is to LP; or, without reference to a diagram, and calculated for the ascertained vertical angle, the declination is equal to  $\sin \text{lat.} \times 2^{\circ} 30' \div \cos \text{lat.} = 3^{\circ}$ . Hence, the actual azimuth of sunrise at the place in question is  $54^{\circ} 36'$ .

Now, the bearing of that axis of the *Mén-an-tol* which unites the centres of the bases of the terminal stones, and passes through the centre of the hole, as observed by the writer in 1876, is about  $56^{\circ} 20'$  E. of N.: that which is between the highest tips of the same stones is not in line with the centre of the hole, and points farther toward the east.\*

\* The bearing here given is  $1^{\circ} 20'$  less than that which is marked upon a twice-published plan made by the writer at the above date, because there is reason for believing that the assumed declination of the needle at that date ( $20^{\circ}$  W.), upon which he based his observations (and which was supplied to him by

85 minutes greater than the  $50^{\circ} 36'$  calculated for the present time.

the best authority then living in the West of England) may have been so much too small. The declination ( $21^{\circ} 20'$ ) now substituted has been obtained by calculating back from those engraved on an Admiralty chart of 1892, and two Ordnance maps of 1904 and 1907 respectively. To show one source (and that sometimes the chief one) of the uncertainty which attaches to magnetic observations, it may be noted that the declinations marked on these two Ordnance maps of the same district, and dated only three years apart, differ by fifty-six minutes, or, when reduced to the same date, by thirty-eight minutes! But, apart from this, observations with an ordinary compass are subject to several sources of error, instrumental and local; so that, taking one thing with another, they may easily be as much as one degree from the truth. When great accuracy is desired, special instruments and processes must be used.





**Elisha Coles's  
"English Dictionary," 1676:  
A Retrospective Review.**

BY G. L. APPERSON, I.S.O.

**D**R. JOHNSON, in one of the little bursts of sarcasm, half petulant and half grim, with which he lightened the labour of dictionary compiling, defined a lexicographer as a "writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words." There were many of these harmless drudges among Johnson's predecessors in dictionary work, who compiled books of very little value from the modern point of view, but which contain much that is quaint and interesting. One of the best known, and judging from the numerous editions of his book that were published one of the most popular, of these earlier lexicographers was Elisha Coles.

Not much is known of the personal history of this industrious worthy. He is said to have been the son of John Coles, a Wolverhampton schoolmaster, and to have been born about the year 1640. In due time he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which college his uncle, who wrote a once famous book called *A Discourse of God's Sovereignty*, was steward. After leaving Oxford he adopted the profession of schoolmaster, and lived for a while in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where he taught Latin to young people and English to foreigners. On the title-page of his *Dictionary* he describes himself as "Schoolmaster and Teacher of the Tongue to Foreigners." Later he became an usher in the Merchant Taylors' School, but in 1678 was appointed master of a school at Galway by its founder, Erasmus Smith. He died in December, 1680, and was buried at Galway.

Coles's best known publication is the *English Dictionary, Explaining the Difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematicks, and other Arts and Sciences*, which appeared in 1676. The title-page, as is usual with these old books, is wordy and rather boastful. It declares that the book

contains "Many Thousands of Hard Words (and Proper Names of Places) more than are in any other English Dictionary or Expositor"—a statement which one may take leave to doubt, for the book is only a very moderate-sized octavo, and is at least as remarkable for its omissions as for what it includes, notwithstanding that the compiler professes that the whole collection is produced "in a Method more Comprehensive than any that is Extant."

Elisha's address to the reader is pitched in the same rather high key. He says that he is not ignorant of what his predecessors have done; he knows the whole succession from the smallest volume to the largest folio—"from Dr. Bulloker\* to Dr. Skinner"†—and he adds: "I know their difference and their defects." He goes on to complain that some are too little, some are too big, some are too plain, and some so obscure that, instead of expounding others, they have need themselves of an expositor. Moreover, some use foolish methods, and suppose things to be known before they are explained, while there are those that "pretend to correction and exactness" who yet transcribe out of others, "hand over head, their very Faults and all."

This last, by the way, is a method of compilation hardly yet extinct. Sir James Murray, in the course of his labours on the great Oxford Dictionary, has discovered, or, rather, has traced, quite a number of bogus words—ghost-words, he calls them—which have been copied by one dictionary-maker after another from his predecessors, but which, as a matter of fact, originating at first in some mistaken spelling or misreading of a real word, have had no genuine existence of their own at all, and have never been seen or heard of outside the pages of the compilers who have so carefully transcribed the work of others—"their very Faults and all."

Mr. Coles proceeds to make merry over the blunders of his predecessors. He quotes several from Phillips's *New World of Words* (1658) which, he says, "simple Children

\* *An English Expositor*, . . . by I[ohn] B[ulloker], Doctor of Physicke. London (J. Legatt), 1616. Small 8vo.

† *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*. . . Authore Stephano Skinner, M.D. Londini, 1671. Folio.



would be apt to contradict, but Men of Judgment (for whom they were not writ) know where the Mistake might lie. Yet sure," he goes on, rejoicing to have lighted on so fine a "howler," "yet sure 'twould have made his Worship smile, to have read, how that Argus King of P. [*sic*] for his singular Wisdom and Circumspection, was feigned by the Poets to have had no Eyes." But the worthy man is not without modesty. "In that which I have done," he says, "I do not warrant absolute Perfection." One other remark in Mr. Coles's preface may be quoted. He includes a large number of slang words and phrases, for, as he quaintly explains, "'Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd." Among these cant phrases is the strange entry, "Old Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold."

The student who turns the yellowing leaves of this two-and-a-quarter-centuries-old dictionary will find much that is curiously interesting and not a little entertaining. The vocabulary is, in a sense, very comprehensive, as its compiler claims; for it includes a very large number of names of places and persons, scientific terms—often very extraordinary—legal words and phrases, classical names, dialect words in considerable numbers, Latin phrases, and other matters not now usually found in the body of an English dictionary.

Some of the definitions are quaint. The adjective "sincere" means "pure (as honey without wax)." Smilax was "a Virgin, who (for Crocus's love) pined into a kidney bean." Virago is curtly defined as "a manly woman"—a definition which would bear rather hardly on some women nowadays. "Redshanks" are "Irish Scots." Hawkers seem to have been objects of Mr. Coles's special dislike. He says they are "deceitful Fellows, wandering up and down to buy and sell Brass, Pewter, etc., which ought to be uttered in open Market; also those that sell Newsbooks about by retale, as the Mercury-women do from the Press by wholesale." Short common words were apparently thought beneath the notice of a lexicographer. Such everyday words as "coat," "walk," "brush," "cry," and many others, have no place in this dictionary. "Brush," by the way, is

given, but only with the cant or slang meaning of to "run away." Some of the definitions are rather wrong-headed. For instance, the gable-end of a house is described as "the top, or (by some) the frontispiece." "Population" is defined as "a wasting or unpeopling." From a compiler who sneers so freely, in his preface, at his predecessors' mistakes, these performances are rather reprehensible.

In natural history we get some startling information. The giraffe is "an Asian beast, under whose belly a man on horseback may ride"—an exaggeration which the unfamiliarity of English folk in Coles's day with so strange an animal may excuse. A fearsome creature is the "Manticore-corn"—a ravenous Indian beast, with three ranks of teeth, a face like a man, and body like a lion." The salamander is "a Beast (like a Lizzard) that will live (for a while) in the flames." There is virtue in the cautious qualifying phrase "for a while." "Possown" seems to be intended for the animal known as an opossum. It is described as "an Indian Beast receiving her young ones (on occasion) into a bag under her Belly." "Indian" is a convenient synonym for "foreign." The stork is "a bird famous for pity to his Parent, feeding him, when old and impotent." After this it is rather surprising to find that, under Pelican, there is only the rather sceptical entry—"a bird said to feed her young ones with her blood."

A few entries refer to local customs. "Mark-penny," for instance, is described as "paid at Maldon, for laying pipes or gutters into the streets." "Hoc-Tuesday Money" was "paid the landlord for giving his tenants and servants leave to celebrate Hock-Tuesday, the second Tuesday after Easter-week, whereon the Danes were mastered." And "Hoctide," or "Hockstide," is explained as "Blaze-tide, or St. Blaze's-day, observed for the sudden death of Hardicanute, the last King of the Danes, and their fall with him." Here is a curious entry: "Plow-monary, next after Twelfth-day, when our Northern plow-men beg plow-money to drink; and in some places if the plow man (after that day's work) come with his whip to the Kitchin-hatch, and cry cock in pot, before the maid says cock on the dunghill, he gains

a cock for Shrove-Tuesday"—that being the day associated with the cruel sport of cock-thrashing or throwing at cocks. Another rural practice is described under "Mare"—"Cry the Mare, in Hertfordshire, the reapers tye together the tops of the last blades, and at a distance throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot hath the prize, with shooting [Query, shouting] and good cheer."

An entry of decidedly modern interest is the following: "Turbervils, de turbida villa, an ancient family of Dorsetshire." It is almost startling to come across this Dorset name in a book published 200 years before Mr. Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* made the fallen fortunes of the ancient family known to all the reading world. Some of the names of towns are somewhat disguised. "Okingham, a town in Berkshire" is presumably meant for Wokingham; and "Sittenborn, a town in Kent," is an unfamiliar rendering of Sittingbourne. Of Utrecht, described as a city near Holland, it is oddly said, "Whence you may go to thirty walled towns to dinner, and to fifty to bed."

Under the heading "Canute" we get a new version of that monarch's famous encounter with the waves of the sea. According to the usually received legend, the courtiers who called upon the sea to stop in its tidal course, and respect the majesty of the King seated by its marge, were reproved by Canute himself; but Mr. Coles tells us that "because the water would not obey him, sitting by the seaside, he would never after wear his crown." Like a petulant child, unable to obtain its own way, he "wouldn't play"! Clearly we have all been deceived as to the real character of the Danish King.

Many more quaint and curious entries might be quoted from which the reader could learn much that would probably be new to him. It is not everyone who knows, for example, that "Umbratiles" are "rotten Bodies made visible again by the magical virtue of the Stars." But the purchasers of Elisha Coles's volume had never seen a good dictionary, as we now understand the word, and were therefore not too critical, nor too hard to please. The book was certainly popular, for it passed through many editions.

Coles also published an English-Latin dictionary, which appeared in 1677, and was

popular for a century. Its eighteenth edition was printed in 1772. The industrious compiler published other school-books of minor interest, but it is unnecessary to disturb the dust which settled upon them so many generations ago.



### The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

BY A. PERCIVAL MOORE,  
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

**T**HE Visitation, which is transcribed below, is probably the most interesting post-Reformation Visitation held in the Archdeaconry of Leicester of which we have any record, with the exception of the Metropolitan Visitation of Archbishop Laud in 1634.

There is no record extant of the Visitation referred to in the Archdeaconry books as "honorandissima Visitatio excellentissimi Principis et domini nostri Henrici Octavi per venerabilem virum Arturum London Commissarium præclari et honorati viri domini Cromwell ad causas ecclesiasticas vicarii generalis," etc., and the books which contained the proceedings at the Visitations held in the beginnings of the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth have also perished.

While this Visitation is chiefly memorable as showing the method in which the Bishops' Court sought to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Uniformity Act of 1662, it also contains other information of importance, and especially references to the "late times of distraction," and also to the work of Church restoration then being carried on.

The Articles of Inquiry, issued prior to the Visitation, have perished, but the detailed answers of the Churchwardens of Aston Flamville sufficiently indicate their character. An abstract only of the proceedings of the Court has been given in some instances to avoid needless prolixity, and some sets of

cases which received identical treatment have been grouped.

It should be explained that, where a presentment is set out without any proceedings subsequent thereupon, the reason is that no such proceedings took place or are recorded. The parties for some reason were not cited, or proceedings may have been taken in another Court. It should also be stated that the cases of sexual immorality in which the Court exercised its jurisdiction have been omitted, with the exception of one case, which has been retained because it is peculiarly instructive, as an objection was made and heard by the Court to the defendant being admitted to Canonical purgation, and such cases are rare.

It should perhaps be explained that in criminal proceedings the first plea is called "articles," "because it runs in the name of the Judge who articles and objects," and that every subsequent plea is termed an "allegation." "Co" is the abbreviation for "comparuit" (the word always used for the appearance of a defendant), "cit" for "citatus," "pr-co" for "præconisatus," "rondet" for "respondet," "rone" for "ratione," "exc" for "excommunicatus." The abbreviations of Latin words are, however, little more uniform than the spelling of English words in the seventeenth century, and to make the sense intelligible the Latin is often extended in the transcript.

Liber ex officio Dñi Canc: In  
vis-ne ordinaria primaria Dni  
Robti Lincoln: Epī—1662.

Akeley.

Packington. Richum Donisthorpe qui agendo carruram carbonibus onustam in festo die 29 Maii 1662 ad p'petuas D.O.M. commemorandas gratias auspicatissimumque Serenissimi Dñi Regis Natalem augustissimumque in regna sua reditum et restitucōem annuatim celebrand' sacratio et statuto ab operibus servilibus non destitit.

Respondent appeared and pleaded that he obtained the coals on the eve of the feast day ad instantem rogatum cujusdam Johis

Chisswell and sent the loaded cart to his dwelling on the festival day but promises not to offend in such a way again ("resipiscientiam tamen profitendo se ne posterum in consili delicturum fore humiliter promisit") admonished and discharged.

Sci Martini Leic. Willm Barton Curatus 17 Junii Co' et Dnus Vicarius Generalis mon' ad officium juxta librum precum publicarum indutum sup'pellicio et ad cert<sup>d</sup> in p<sup>x</sup> et inhibuit a predicando usque dum licentiam obtinuerit.

St Margaret's, Junius	} Similar orders made in these cases.
Dixie Curat	
St Marys, John Bond Curat	

All Saints, John Lee Curat  
Loughborough. Francum Deacon et Robtum Foster 17 June 1662 Co' moniti ad providendum librum precum publicarum et superpellicium honestum et cert: in p<sup>x</sup>.

Sci Martin Leic. Willelmus Sumner Concionator ibm 19 Junii 1662 cit pr-co co' et Dnus Edwardus Lake Vic<sup>us</sup> Gen<sup>lis</sup> de officio peragendo comonefecit omniaque in mentem ejus revocavit juxta actum Parliamti hoc anno 14<sup>o</sup> Serenissimi Dñi Regis laudabit<sup>r</sup> Editum ea unaqueque pub<sup>ce</sup> legendo et ipsi W<sup>mo</sup> Sumner concionatori intimando penas statutas si in ea pte quodocūque deliquerit.

Willmum Barton Curatum ibm 19 June 1162 Dnus Vic Genlis monuit dcum Mrum Barton prntem ad eligendum clericum pōlem idoneum jux<sup>a</sup> canones et ad cert: in p<sup>x</sup> intimando etiam electionem de canonibus ad se dcum Barton ministrum dumtaxat pertinere.\*

\* Canon 91 of A.D. 1603 purported to give the power of choosing the Parish Clerk to the "Parson or Vicar." In a case in which the parishioners of Saint Alphage, Canterbury, complained that time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, they had been used to choose their Parish Clerk, and the ancient Clerk being dead, they chose the plaintiff Cundit Clerk, and that thereupon the Vicar, by force of the new Canon made i Jacobi (1603), did choose another Clerk. Cundit had a prohibition in the Common Pleas awarded by Coke, Chief Justice, and the whole Court, "for that the Canon was against the common law, and particular customs are part of the common law." This case is set out in *The Parsons Law* (ed. 1641), p. 115; see also Phillimore's *Ecclesiastical Law*, p. 1507.

In pre-Reformation times the custom seems not to have been uniform. Archbishop Peckham in 1240

Lockington. Sequestration issued in consequence of the death of William Plant, last Incumbent.

Sci Martini Leic. Licentia pingendi Johi Garland pictori. In cœdibus mri Thome Browne ad Angeli insigne 5 Aug 1662 coram Venli Ed<sup>do</sup> Lake Baronetto et legum dcore rone Vis prim., Vic. Gen &c Dnus concessit licentiam adeundi ecclias capellas &c infra decanatus de Guthlaxton et Gartre et ubicunque invenerit symbolum Aplicum decem precepta orationem dominicam aliasque sententias scripturæ obliteratas seu descissas seu Regia insignia cum galea casside et supportatoribus obliteratas defixas rasas sive diminutas easdem juxta arbitrium iconomorum &c pingendi reparandi et ornandi parietes si quæ albedine deficiunt dealbandi et cætera necessaria prestandi dcis æconomis aliisque quorum interest stipendium pro labore suo et meritorum rone in ea pte exhibentibus concessit salvo jure cujuscumque prout in licentia super filo.

Similar license to Johes Hall Plumbarius et faber within the Deaneries of Akeley & Sparkenhoe, & to Ricardus Cooper "Plumbarius et Vitriarius faber que" within the Deaneries of Guthlaxton and Gartree.

Barrow sup' Soar Theophilum Thompson et Mariam ejus uxorem nuptos clandestine Londini extra p'och: 17 7<sup>bris</sup> 1662 Co' tam vir quam uxor et objectis rondent they were married at London by vertue of a licence et ostendert facultatem ad Solemnizari faci-

ordained as follows in the Church of Bauquell, and the Chapels annexed to it: "Volumus insuper ibidem esse duos clericos scholasticos per parochianorum, de quorum habeant vivere eleemosinis, industriam eligendos qui aquam benedictam circumferent in parochia et capellis diebus dominicis et festivis in divinis ministrantes officiis et pro festis diebus disciplinis scholasticis indulgentes" (Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities Glossary*, under title "Clericus Sacerdotis"). But at a Visitation in 1516 the following order was made in respect of Misterton in the Archdeaconry of Leicester. "Injunctum est rectori quod provideat pro honesto aquebajulo cit<sup>a</sup> festum natalitatis Sci Johannis px et injunctum est inconomis ac ceteris parochianis ibm quod dictus aquebajulus habeat sufficiens stipendium unde honeste vivere potest sub pena suspensionis."

The parishioners in this case, in spite of the Vicar-General's monition, chose the clerk as usual (North's "Churchwardens' Account of St. Martin's, Leicester," p. 207).

endum in p'och Scæ Margaretæ in vet: piscario Londini et certificatorium Thomæ: Clithero Clerici Curat Sci Clementis Danei in Com: Midd: de solemnizato matrimonio in ecclia Scæ Magdalenee (sic) in Piscario unde Dnus pronun' incidisse in penam canonicam ipso facto et eis petentibus absoluiois beneficium adstatim absolvit et monuit ne posthac &c et solutis feodis pro licentia dimisit.

Vic Scæ Margaretæ Leic. Sequestration issued for receipt of the fruits of this benefice vacant per cessionem sive desertionem Yongei Dixie ultimi incumbentis.

Sci Martini Leic. Edward Read clicum p' olem ibm' 12 Decr 1662 Dni Edw. Lake Vic gen<sup>lis</sup> mo' dcm Read ad suffragandum et rondendum in versiculis et ronsis et hymnis et alternatim cum curato inter legendos psalmos et cætera juxta librum precum publicarum et consuetudinem ecclie anglicanæ absque quacunque omissione.

#### Akeley.

In Vis primaria Dni Robti Lincoln Epi &c cora venli Edwardo Lake &c

Snarston p'och Mr Porter gard: They want some utensils of the Church w<sup>ch</sup> be a surplisse a book of Homilies & of Comon Prayer also there wants a table for degrees of marriage.

Similar presentments by the Churchwardens of Woodhouse Mountsorrel (minister also there wanting) Thorpe Acre Long Whatton Lockington Castle Donington Breedon (minister also there wanting) Worthington Sheepeshead (minister also there wanting) Oneleape (also font not duly placed) Whitwicke Packington Blackfordby.

Diseworth W<sup>m</sup> Mee. } They want a surplice & also a Minister & a booke of Comon Prayers it being a Sequester'd Vicarage & that they want a pencon from the Audit at Calvingtree.\*

In cœdibus mri Petri Whiteheade infra novum opus prope Burgu Leic Coram Mr Angel Surrt<sup>o</sup> 2 Decembris 1662 pr'nte Petro Whitehead Regrarii Deputato Co' dci gard:

\* Coventree (sic). This is a note in the margin of the book.



et Cer<sup>t</sup> habere librum precum publicarum et pensionem articulatum pro hoc presenti anno sed non pro præteritis sc<sup>t</sup> 11 annis elapsis quia receptor ut dicunt asseruit se quolibet anno ad festum Sci Michis computum reddidisse et ideo solvere non potuisse et rōdent sup<sup>r</sup> pellicium non provisum Dnus acceptavit rōsa et quoad provisā certificata salvis feodis dimisit et monuit ad providendum sup<sup>r</sup> pellicium et ad cert : citra px Annunc :

Belton Dnum Thomam Beaumont et ejus Dnam presented for being Popish Recusants : their servants we know not their names.

Churchwardens cited "ad explanandam billam quoad famulos quos non norunt."

Sheepshēad. 6 Popish Recusants presented.

Ashby de la Zouch J Brookes gen Abraham Strenson gen gardiani novi present. They want a font.

Johes Holmes of Breedon p<sup>d</sup> for breaking downe the said font & other monuments.

Blackfordby Thomam Gilbert Jacobum Bodewell als Boadin gard. They want a Surplice & a booke of Comon prayer wch shall be p<sup>r</sup>vided in a short time.

28 Jan 1662 cit p<sup>r</sup>co co<sup>t</sup> Bodin cert<sup>a</sup> omnia provisā et facta fide Dnus dimisit salvis feodis.

oium Scorum Leic Robtum Low, gard. nov : Low monitus ad subeundum juramentum et recus<sup>t</sup> sed Dnus ex gratia assignavit ad subeundum juramentum in px.

Juratus ut in Schemula guardianorum.

Scæ Margaretæ Leic Willmum Tompson Willmum Orton gard, non exhibuerunt billam 29 Jan 1662 Co<sup>t</sup> Coram Dno Vic Gen &c et exhibuerunt billam et p<sup>r</sup>. Wanting in their Church the booke of homilies & a carpet & a linnen table cloth et habent ad providendum et cert : px Annunc.

oium Scorum Leic. eundem Robtum Low gard : The Church windowes is out of repaire & some other things is wanting but shall shortly be repaired 29 Jan 1662 Co<sup>t</sup> fassus articulum explanando rōdet defectum Calicis poculi operculi pro mensa libri homiliarum Unde habent ad repandū et providendum px Annunc.

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17.7<sup>bris</sup> 1662.

Sedes in Osgathorp Cavea<sup>r</sup> ne qua conceda<sup>r</sup> licentia de sedibus ex pte Australi in ecclia de osgathorp olim per dnum Johem Beaumont militem et Baronettum erectos nisi prius vocetur Georgius Colton de Osgathorpe qui Caveri fecit in propria persona die predicto.

Hatherne infra dec : de Akeley Saxlebie infra dec de Goscote Comp<sup>t</sup> Thomas Alsop Clīcus Rcor ecclie p<sup>r</sup>olis de Hatherne tām nomine suo proprio quam ut nuncius filii sui Thomæ Alsop jun : Curati sui et Co<sup>t</sup> Robtus Kirkeby Rcor de Saxlebie allegarunt impedimentum leconis et declaracionis libri precum pubcarum per se juxta actum parlamenti anno 14 Car 2 fiendarum fuisse et esse ex eo quod dcus liber haberi non potuit neque potest quātus adhuc constat &c . . . offerentes se promptos et paratos ad satisfaciendum actui Parl : quamprimum libros precum publicarum respective receperint.

Sci Martini Leic : pro Calice deficiente et fenestris Cancellorum obstructis omissis. (viz., ex billa or the presentment) William Southwell gard : vet p<sup>r</sup> that our Minister did neglect to read the Comon Prayer Book & to observe some ceremonies of the Church but doth now read the Comon Prayer booke weare the surplisse & observe other Ceremonies of the Church : that there wants a hearse cloth : they have no booke of Homilies : that div's of the parishioners who did not frequent the P<sup>r</sup>ish Church do now frequent it all things are performed in a better ma<sup>n</sup>er & order & also more conformity generally then formerly & all things else so far as he conceives are amending well.

11 Dec 1662 Dnus Vic Gen : decr Southwell citand in pxad explanandam billam.

28 Jany 1662 co<sup>t</sup> et habet ad explanandū in Sabb : px.

Sci Martini Leic Willmum Deane gardianorum alterum, 12<sup>o</sup> Decembris 1662 Coram ven<sup>li</sup> Edwardo Lake Baronetto &c dñus monuit eundem guard<sup>m</sup> ad removendum obstructiones fenestrarum ex fenestra orientali cancellorum ecclie et vitreas fenestras erigi

faciendum in locis obstructis citra festum Paschæ px et ad cert in px Paschæ.

29 Janj 1662 Co<sup>t</sup> dcus Deane quem Dnus ex sup<sup>a</sup> abundanti mo<sup>t</sup> ut supra et ad cert : Dnus insup<sup>a</sup> mo<sup>t</sup> ad providendum calicem operculum pro feretro librum homeliarum malleos tintinnantes campanarum vulgar<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> chymes et ad cert : px Paschæ ut supra:

14 Janj 1663 Co<sup>t</sup> Deane quem Dnus de integro monuit ad effectum ut prius in p<sup>r</sup>esentia Deane rōndentis cancellorum reparationem neither hath belonged nor doth belong to ye p<sup>r</sup>ishioners but to ye Vicar for ye Vicar comonly received & hath ye profites of ye said Chancell & he & the other Churchwarden have been & are threatened to be sued if he or they did remove or meddle w<sup>th</sup> ye monument set before some pte of East Window in ye said Chancell.

9<sup>th</sup> Augt 1663 (after appearance on 4<sup>th</sup> Augt of Brookes the other Churchwarden) Dnus monuit ad probandam allegationem.

William Barton vicarius 29 Jan 1662 co<sup>t</sup> super notitia data et Dnus monuit eum ad legendum preces publicas ante et post concionem sive homiliam et cetera in omnibus officiis facienda jux<sup>a</sup> ritus et formam in libro predicto et ad cert : in px. 14 Julii 1663 cit p<sup>r</sup> co Co<sup>t</sup> et dñs de novo mo<sup>t</sup> ad effcū quoad prius et ad cert : in px. 4<sup>o</sup> Augt 1663 Co<sup>t</sup> introduxit certificatorium unde Dnus Vic : Gen. acceptavit et salvis feodis Registrarii dimisit.

Nil Sol : Thomam Tod Cedituum 29 Jan<sup>rii</sup> 1662 Dnus Vic Gen monuit ut tempestive ante preces tam matutinas quam vespertinas diebus dominicis et festivis omnes campanæ agitent<sup>r</sup> seu saltem pulsant<sup>r</sup> sc<sup>t</sup> to ring or chyme all ye bells orderly pro ecclia congreganda una vel altera prius sonata jux<sup>a</sup> consuetudinem et ad cert : in prox.

Nil Sol. Beatæ Mariæ Leic Josiam Bond Curatum, 29 Jan 1662 similiter per omnia ut contra Willmum Barton Vic Sci Martini Leic.

Nil Sol Davidem ap Rice Cedituum ibm 29 Jan 1662 Silr p<sup>r</sup> oia ut con<sup>a</sup> Thomam Tod Cedituum ecclia Sci Martini Leic.

Oium Scorum Leic Cedituum 29 Jan 1662 Silr p<sup>r</sup> oia ut con<sup>a</sup> Thomam Tod.

Sca Margaretæ Leic Cedituum 29 Jan 1662 Silr p<sup>r</sup> oia ut con<sup>a</sup> Thomam Tod.

Sci Martini Leic Willmum Brookes g : nov : electum ad deservendum officium gardiani pro residuo p<sup>r</sup>esentis anni 1662 vice Samuelis Wanley gardiani primitus electi 30 Martii 1663 Co<sup>t</sup> Brookes fassus est se electum ut supra vice Samuelis Wanley nup guard ad Pasch ult electi et submisit se unde Dnus juram<sup>to</sup> oneravit de fideliter exsequendo officio et detegendo crimina et detecta juxta canones.

Mrum Willmum Barton Vic ibm 14 Julii 1663 co<sup>t</sup> Dnus mo<sup>t</sup> ad solvendum feodum facultatis Concionandi citra px 21 Julii 1603 solvit feodum dimittitur.

In Ecclia p<sup>r</sup> oli Sci Martini Leic 10 Augusti 1663 coram Mrō Angel surr<sup>to</sup> & Co<sup>t</sup> Deane et Brookes icon : predicti et prodixerunt in testem super allegatione predicta Willmum Ward Sen in p<sup>r</sup>esentia Mri Willm Barton Vic prd qui Willmus Ward jurat<sup>s</sup> depon<sup>t</sup> that ye Vicar of St. Martins in his time hath repaired the Chancell for he saith that about five & thirty years agoe he this deponent was Churchwarden & never laid out (one) penny about the repaire of the s<sup>d</sup> Chancell tunc ad petitionem Mri Barton Dnus interrog<sup>t</sup> whether he the said Ward ever knew y<sup>t</sup> ye Vicar repaired the Chancell arlate et dcus. Ward rondet y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Holmes ye Vicar when he was Churchwarden repaired the windowes & the leades & whatever was amisse about ye Chancell.

(Signed) WILL. WARD.

Deinde dñi icon : prodixer<sup>t</sup> Thomam Tod p<sup>r</sup>esentem in testem qui juratus dicit that he cannot say that ye Vicar had repaired ye Chancell arlate but when it was broken downe & out of repaire the p<sup>r</sup>ishioners would have laid it upon ye Vicar to repaire ye windowes & ye leads & saith ye minister would not repaire the windows because they was broken downe by the soldjoures et ulterius dic<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> some of ye ministers wch were before M<sup>r</sup> Barton but wch of them this Depon<sup>t</sup> saith he cannot remember said y<sup>t</sup> if the p<sup>r</sup>ish would put ye Chancel in order he the then Vicar would keepe it in order Tunc Barton inter<sup>t</sup> (interrogavit) whether ye said Tod be not doubtfull whether any Vicar before ye said Barton made that p<sup>r</sup>fer alter

rondet y<sup>t</sup> he ye said Tod is confident y<sup>t</sup> other Vicars have made ye like p<sup>r</sup>fer Tunc Barton inter<sup>r</sup> whether these windowes were repaired & by whom Tod rondet y<sup>t</sup> ye windowes were repaired some by Mrs. Whatton & some by the p<sup>r</sup>ish Tunc Deane petiit interrogare dcum Tod whether it was not at that time repaired by the p<sup>r</sup>ishioners upon ye accompt y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Barton y<sup>e</sup> then Vicar pleaded poverty et rondet he can say nothing to that.

(Signed) THOMAS TODD.

Tunc dei icon p<sup>r</sup>duxer<sup>t</sup> in testem Stephanum Lincolne p<sup>r</sup>sentem in p<sup>r</sup>ntia Barton qui Stephanus Lincolne juratus dicit y<sup>t</sup> when Mrs. Whatton was about ye monument in ye Chancell this dep<sup>t</sup> then one of the Churchwardens of St. Martin's went to the said Mrs. Whatton to aske her whether she would repaire the windowes of ye Chancell arlate then being all broken & out of order et dicit y<sup>t</sup> the said Mrs. Whatton then answered y<sup>t</sup> she would be at one halfe of the charge if the p<sup>r</sup>ish or ye minister would be at the other Et dicit y<sup>t</sup> then this Depon<sup>t</sup> spake to the arlate M<sup>r</sup> Barton & M<sup>r</sup> Barton told this Depon<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> if the p<sup>r</sup>ish would put ye windows in repaire he the s<sup>d</sup> Barton would mainteyne them for ye future the reason why he could not do it (being) he the said Barton was not in a capacity or ability to do it.

Tunc Barton interrog<sup>t</sup> whether ye said Lincolne Knowes y<sup>t</sup> any Vicar paid to ye repaire of ye said Chancell et rondet he cannot say it but saith y<sup>t</sup> for ye two yeares while he this Depon<sup>t</sup> was Churchwarden he neither repaired nor paid to ye repaire of ye said Chancell Tunc æcon p<sup>r</sup>d pduxer<sup>t</sup> in testem mrum anthonium Courtesse p<sup>r</sup>sentem in judicio in p<sup>r</sup>ntia Barton qui Anthonius Courtesse juratus dicit y<sup>t</sup> about ten yeares agoe this depon<sup>t</sup> being one of ye Churchwardens one M<sup>r</sup> Wright ye Minister of S<sup>t</sup> Martins applying to this Depon<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> he ye said Minister might have ye profites for such as were buried at ye time in ye Chancell et dicit y<sup>t</sup> he this Depon<sup>t</sup> tould the said M<sup>r</sup> Wright y<sup>t</sup> if he ye said M<sup>r</sup> Wright would repaire ye windowes & Chancell then out of order this rondent thought ye said M<sup>r</sup> Wright might have the p<sup>r</sup>fit of the said burials & so ye p<sup>r</sup>ishioners

would be willing otherwise not et dic<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> then M<sup>r</sup> Wright refused so to repaire the Chancell & y<sup>t</sup> he this Dep<sup>t</sup> rec<sup>d</sup> ye p<sup>r</sup>fit of ye burials but cannot say who repaired the Chancell for the time of this Depon<sup>t</sup> being Churchwarden for it required much reparacon at that time & ye p<sup>r</sup>ish deliberated thereabouts Tunc Barton interrog<sup>t</sup> whether ye said Courtesse ever knew the Chancell arlate repaired by any vicar et Courtesse rondet y<sup>t</sup> he never knew any Minister in this rondents time to repaire it ye s<sup>d</sup> Chancell.

(Signed) ANTHONY COURTIS.

Deinde Barton Allegavit se habere testes et petiit & c<sup>t</sup> et Dnus ad petitionem Barton continuavit causam statu quo in diem Lunæ px hoc loco inter 9 et 12 ante meridiem monitis vic<sup>o</sup> et æcon : ad interessendum & c<sup>t</sup>. In ecc<sup>t</sup>: predicta 16 Aug 1663 coram eodem M<sup>ro</sup> Angell & c<sup>t</sup> Co<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Barton vic et p<sup>r</sup>duxit in testem Johem Hall p<sup>r</sup>ntem in judicio quem petiit admitti et jurari qui juratus in p<sup>r</sup>ntia æconomorum p<sup>r</sup>d dissentientium dicit y<sup>t</sup> these fifteen yeares last past or thereabouts he hath beene a workman as a Plummer or Glasier & y<sup>t</sup> in the time of M<sup>r</sup> Franckes his being Churchwarden he did ye plummer's work for one gutter of lead of ye Chancell arlate of S<sup>t</sup> Martins Church & y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Frankes then Churchwarden paid this depon<sup>t</sup> for ye same Chancell worke together w<sup>th</sup> other Churchworke of ye said Church expressed in one bill et dicit y<sup>t</sup> since y<sup>t</sup> time in ye time of M<sup>r</sup> Wanley his being Churchwarden this depon<sup>t</sup> of his own accord did cast two sheetes of lead & laid them upon the roof of the Chancell whence they were taken to be cast & was paid for the same five pounds a yeare for wch this Depon<sup>t</sup> had undertaken the Church workes et dic<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> before the said taking up the said two sheets & casting thereof he did take up M<sup>r</sup> Wanley the then Chuchwarden to see what was needfull to be done on ye top of the Chancell & the said M<sup>r</sup> Wanley said it is needful to be done & appointed this Depon<sup>t</sup> to go on w<sup>th</sup> it on this Deponts accompts & saith he was paid for the same by the Churchwardens & was never paid anything for ye said worke by the Minister for he saith the said Church

was many times without a Minister.\* And further saith y<sup>t</sup> at ye time of setting up ye monum<sup>t</sup> for M<sup>r</sup> Whatton this dep<sup>t</sup> did the glasse work of the Chancell & y<sup>t</sup> Mrs Whatton paid for ye East window glassing & for p<sup>t</sup> of the North window's glassing & y<sup>t</sup> the p<sup>r</sup>sh paid for ye South windowes of ye said Chancell amongst this dept<sup>s</sup> other workes for ye said Church.

Signum

JOHIS H HALL.

Unde Dnus super probatis hincinde assignav<sup>t</sup> ad audiendam voluntatem in px monitis vic<sup>o</sup> et ceconomis ad tunc et ibm interessendum.

17 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1663 In Ecclia Sci Martini Leic M<sup>r</sup> Barton interrog<sup>s</sup> whether he gave license to Mrs. Whatton to sett up a monument within the Chancell answereth that he gave her license to sett up a monument where her husband was buried and interrog<sup>s</sup> whether he gave leave to Mrs. Whatton to stopp upp the windows in the Chancell saith as to the stopping up of the windowes he gave noe consent nor did know anything of it.

Dnus ex premissis injunxit Mro Barton reparare debere fenestras Cancell et monuit eum presentem ad reparand : citra prox vis et ad certificand.

12 Nov 1663 Comp<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Willmus Barton et exhibuit cer<sup>m</sup> super reparacoem fenestrar<sup>um</sup> orientalis dictae ecclie sive Cancellae sub manibus gardianorum et allega<sup>t</sup> fenestram pdcam esse bene et sufficienter reparatam et cum vitreis in locis prout olim usque ad monumentum decens in inferiori parte dcae fenestrar<sup>um</sup> erectum in angulo inferiore dcae fenestrar<sup>um</sup> juxta monitionem ei factam et petiit dimitti ab omni ulteriore vexatione in hac parte unde Dnus assignavit ad audiendam voluntatem Dni sup<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>missis in px.

For not paying levies to the repair of churches, six persons were presented in this Deanery, the only presentment of interest being the following :

Osgathorpe Nicolaus Kidyear Tho Bayley gard :—presentant dnum Thomam Beaumont

\* See North's *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's, Leicester*. There was a vacancy of the Vicarage from Midsummer, 1651, till Michaelmas, 1653.

Baronettum for the like being the summe of 8<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup> 15 Octobris 1662 Savile exhibuit procuracionem et allegavit dnum suum exemptum ab omni solutione taxarum ad reparacionem ecclie ex eo quod fundus vocatus. Stockwood pro quo taxatus erat non fuit nec est infra p<sup>r</sup>och de Osgathorpe sed membrum Abbatiae dissolutae de Gracedieu unde ad petitionem Savile Dnus decrev<sup>t</sup> gard citandum ad justificandum presentamentum.

There are nine presentments for not bringing children to be baptized including the following presentment :

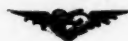
Hatherne. Tho<sup>s</sup> Stevenson hath one child unbaptized stat excom vide lib. excon 21 Julii 1664 comput dcus Stevenson et petiit absolvi unde fca fide de parendo juri et servando mandata ecclie Dnus eum absolvit et restituit et objecto arlo alleg<sup>t</sup> that ye said child is now 14 yeares of age & will not be baptized because of his Mother who is an obstinate Anabaptist & saith he will use his endeavour to have it baptized & denyeth not the rites of the Church of England in presentia Mri Allsop Clici Rcoris.

Forty persons presented for not coming to Church ten as Popish recusants & one as reputed Papist.

Sparkincho Market Thomas Paske } æcon  
Bosworth. Will Bowler } ad respondendum articulis super subtractionem salarii olivero audituo sive clico poli ibm consueti et debiti concernen<sup>r</sup> prout in litteris ejusdem Wolfstani Oliver &c ad officium merum scil<sup>t</sup> ten shillings a yeare for ringing of curfew\* 10<sup>s</sup> a yeare for setting ye clocke & for finding of bell ropes 10<sup>s</sup> a yeare & this last year he was to have 12<sup>s</sup> for other things wch he did & hath beene usually paid for from the Churchwardens being not paid by y<sup>e</sup> wch is due (sic) by 55<sup>s</sup> he doth p<sup>r</sup>sent y<sup>e</sup> said Churchwardens 8 Julie 1662 Dnus mo<sup>t</sup> ad satisfaciendum eidem Wol. Oliver et ad<sup>r</sup> cert<sup>d</sup> in px.

\* At Byfield a bell was rung at four in the morning and at eight in the evening, for which the Clerk had 20s. yearly paid him by the Rector (Bridge's *History of Northamptonshire*).

(To be continued.)





## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### AN OLD CARVING.

**A** CORRESPONDENT writes: "I enclose photographs of an old carving which has recently come into my possession. There is a tradition in the family that it is an altar-piece from the chapel of one of the ships of the Invincible Armada. The obverse (Fig. 1) represents the Nativity, and the reverse (Fig. 2) bears a coat of arms, which is clearly shown in the photograph. The field is azure and

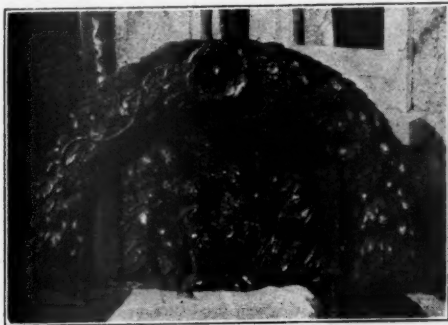


FIG. 1.

cible Armada. The obverse (Fig. 1) represents the Nativity, and the reverse (Fig. 2) bears a coat of arms, which is clearly shown in the photograph. The field is azure and

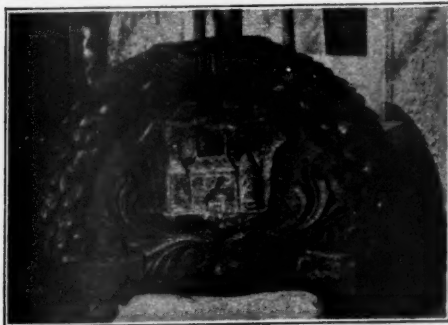


FIG. 2.

the charge is argent, the pennons on the top of the towers being gules. In front of the castle is a small shield placed diagonally, a fesse within a bordure. The colours of this shield are almost obliterated, but appear to be argent and azure. Perhaps some of your

readers, versed in Spanish heraldry, can enable me to identify the shield; and if it proves to be a Spanish coat, this will, to some extent, confirm the tradition of its origin."



### At the Sign of the Owl.



Two recent discoveries of prehistoric human remains form the subject of a short illustrated article by Signor Sergi in the *Rivista d' Italia* for April ("L'uomo paleolitico"). The accounts given of these remains by the original discoverers may be found in *Archiv für Anthropologie*, N.F., vol. vii., 4, 1908: "Homo mousteriensis Hauseri," von Prof. Dr. H. Klaatsch und V. Hauser; and in *L'Anthropologie*, xix., 5-6, 1908: "Découverte d'un Squelette humain moustérien," par les Abbés A. et I. Bouyssonie et L. Bardon; *L'homme fossile de la Chapelle-aux-Saints*, Corrèze, par M. Boule.

Both these interesting finds were made in the valley of the Dordogne, the district of France already famous for its prehistoric treasure-trove.

Professor Hauser unearthed a human skeleton, together with many worked flint instruments, in a cavern not far from that of Moustier; former discoveries of paleolithic man in the latter have given its name to the type, to which, apparently, the new-found skeleton belongs. The illustrations show both front and side view of the skull, in a remarkable state of preservation. Professor Klaatsch conjectures that it is the skeleton of a youth of sixteen, and that it belongs to the same race as those found at Neanderthal and Spy; Signor Sergi, however, gives his reasons for concluding that it should be placed in the third glacial period, or even the post-glacial. He in no way depreciates the interest of the find, but points out that it differs considerably from the Neanderthal

type. The deep supraciliary ridge found in the older specimen is absent, the occiput is rounded, not angular, and the want of breadth at the temples is a marked difference. One peculiarity, clearly shown in the illustration on p. 547, is the great development of the upper part of the head, above the jawbone, a characteristic very marked in the Australian type, and in the examples found at Brunn and Galley Hill.

The second discovery was in La Chapelle-aux-Saints, in the next department of Corrèze; it was the skeleton of an old man, found at the back of a cavern in a rectangular grave, cut from the rock, measuring 1 metre in width, 1.45 metres in length, and about 30 centimetres in depth. Above the grave was said to be an undisturbed layer of yellowish earth, containing flint instruments and the bones of the reindeer, great ox, horse, marmot, birds, rhinoceros, and bison. The side view of the skull in the illustration shows the ridge above the brow and the flat, depressed cranium, which probably justify Professor Boule in his estimate of its age, though, again, Signor Sergi differs. He considers that the evidence of the bones and of the grave point to a later period.

The proprietors of the well-known Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross, have issued, in a well-printed pamphlet, price 6d., an account of the history and associations of their hostelry, under the title of *At the Sign of the Golden Cross in the Strand*. The letterpress, written by Mr. S. E. Hutchins, mentions that nearly 300 years ago there was a "Golden Cross" at Charing—"a quaint little halfway inn, midway between London and Westminster, with water-trough in front and lofty sign-post, and the old Cross swinging over the footpath, for it is recorded that in 1643 . . . the 'Golden Cross' sign was taken down as superstitious and idolatrous." But the greater part of the booklet is occupied with the associations of the inn with the old coaching days and with Dickens, from whose books liberal quotations are made.

In the golden age of coaching the Golden Cross was the great coaching hostelry of the

western part of London, and coaches left its yards daily for all parts of the country. Behind the existing hotel may be seen the old yard where the coaches were wont to assemble, and there is still, in an excellent state of preservation, a portion of the old gallery which was immediately in front of the bedrooms, encircling the coach-yard, and over which the bedroom occupants used to peer in the "wee sma' hours" as the conveyances were preparing to start. It was from the Golden Cross Yard that Mr. Pickwick left in the Commodore Coach for Rochester after his adventure with the philosophical cabman. Alluding to the passing of the old coaches about 1840, the author quotes an amusing old Cockney rhyme, the Dirge of the Dragsman. Here are a few lines:

The blossoms must speedily ade from the bough,  
And crossed are the hopes of the Golden Cross now,

So farewell to the Coach box, farewell to the Vip!  
By fate most unkind we're cotched on the hip.  
Then join, brother dragsmen, in sorrowful chorus,  
For at present there's nothing but ruin before us.

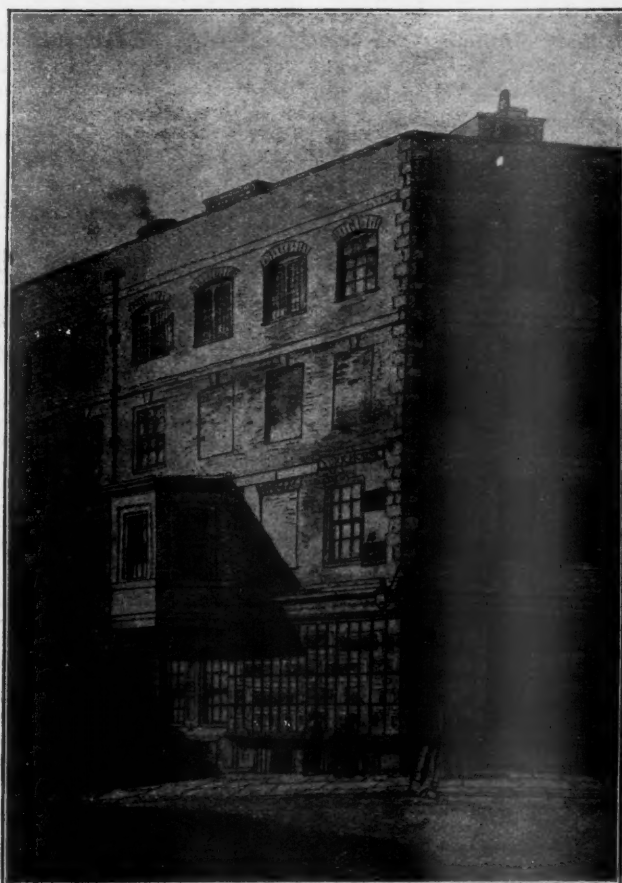
The little book is very freely and attractively illustrated by reproductions of old views and prints of the inn and of the neighbourhood. One of these I am kindly permitted to give on the next page; it shows the old-fashioned shop of Richardson, the print-seller, which used to stand at the corner of Villiers Street, on ground now occupied by the forecourt of Charing Cross Station.

A century ago the sales held at Richardson's shop made it a famous rendezvous for collectors and connoisseurs. Dr. Thomas Rees, in his *Reminiscences of Literary London*, says that he there met many congenial spirits, whose own hoards were later dispersed for the pleasure of other collectors. The famous collections of Musgrave and Tighe were sold here by auction. Richardson published as well as sold prints, but it was the sales held on his premises which made them noteworthy. Mr. J. H. MacMichael, in his book on *Charing Cross*, says that Richardson's extensive collection was noted for portraits, topographical and antiquarian prints, and recalls that "in February and March, 1800, he sold an amazing collection of British portraits, which continued for thirty-one

days, and which appears to have been accumulating for forty years."

A book with an attractive title—*The Romance of Symbolism*—is about to be published by Mr. Francis Griffiths. It is by Mr. Sidney Heath, the well-known draughtsman, whose

Anatole France's successful *Vie de Jeanne d'Arc*. The prospectus promises an artistic feast in plates, some in colours, and in head-pieces and tail-pieces. Three hundred copies of the ordinary edition will be printed at the price of 100 francs per volume, with fifty more, still more luxuriously printed and



THE SHOP OF RICHARDSON, THE PRINT-SELLER, CORNER OF VILLIERS STREET.

sumptuous volume on *Dorset Manor-Houses* appeared some little time ago, and will contain many illustrations from the author's facile pencil. Messrs. Goupil and Co. announce for publication in the autumn of this year the first volume of a splendidly illustrated edition in four volumes of M.

illustrated, at 250 francs per volume. Subscriptions will only be received for the complete work.

The Rev. E. J. Watson Williams has written an interesting monograph in connection with an old Hampshire church which dates from

about A.D. 1000, entitled, *Odd Tit-Bits from Tichborne Old Church Books*. It will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock.

An ancient City manuscript that would have created keen competition among collectors of antiquities has just been rescued from the sale-room by the Worshipful Company of Horners. The book had been put up for auction, but the attention of the Company was drawn to the intended sale by Mr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, and negotiations took place with the owners, with the result that it was withdrawn from the sale, and purchased by the Company by private treaty at a figure considerably less than it would probably have reached under the hammer. The *City Press* says that "the owners, who, by the way, had inherited it, and were able to prove that it came into the family by purchase in the ordinary way of collecting, felt that the Guild possessed a first claim, and therefore were not only willing sellers, but easy bargainers."

The exact official description of the work, which is finely bound, is as follows:

London. The Horners' Company. Documents on Vellum concerning the Worshipful Company of Horners of the City of London, from the Reign of King Richard II. (14th year, A.D. 1391) to A.D. 1635; with an old English Calendar, 33 leaves, written in various hands, original calf, with metal bosses and centre ornaments, clasp catches, and link for chaining. Sm. 4to., Cents. XVI-XVII. Very interesting Volume on a City Company, written in several hands in the 16th and 17th centuries, they being copies of older documents. The Calendar at the beginning, occupying 6 ll., is written in a rude Gothic letter in red and black and commemorates several London saints. Then comes (I.) Copy of a petition to Stephen Forster, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City (*temp.* Henry VI.) from the "Goode folkes of the mystier of Horners enfranchised of this city" (2 ll.). (II.) "The VIII day of Aprill in the yeer of the regne of Kyng Richard the Second the XIII yeer come the worthi men of the Crafte of Horners of the Cite of London and deliverede to the maire and haldermen a bill," etc. (2 ll.).

(III.) "Memorandum die quinto Martii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarto, post conquestum sexto decimo probe homines tam mistere de Horners quam mystere de Bottell Makers," etc. (IV.) Memorandum on the Petition of the Horners' Company to Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor Anno Q. Eliz. XLII. (5 ll.). (V.) "Heere beginnes ye old Orders of this booke, written out in Englishe the XXIII daie of September anno dni 1600" (9 ll.). (VI.) Petitions, etc., of the Horners' Company to the Lord Mayor. 1635, etc. (6 ll.).

BIBLIOTHECARY.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued, as No. ii. in their new series of Quarto Publications, *King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge*, with plans and illustrations, by W. D. Carøe, M.A., F.S.A. (price 10s. 6d. net). Mr. Carøe was entrusted, it will be remembered, with the direction of the work, undertaken by Trinity College in 1905, of exploration which led to the disclosure and recovery of so many of the ancient features of King's Hall. In the monograph before us he examines the history of the Hall with special reference to his recent discoveries, tracing many changes by entries in the numerous volumes of the King's Hall accounts. The entries are in "Latin"; but though the Latinity is often infamous, as Mr. Carøe says, they provide useful and important details. In an appendix is given a list of technical terms used in the accounts, with explanations. Perhaps the most striking feature of this handsome quarto is the wealth of illustration. There are twenty-six illustrations in the text, including small cuts of the ancient features of the building which have been recently revealed, and beautifully clear reproductions from Lyne's map of Cambridge (1574) and Loggan's view of Trinity College (*circa* 1688); twelve full-page or double-page plates of plans and details; and a fine photographic frontispiece showing the buildings as they are now. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society must be proud to include among their publications this fine monograph, which will be indispensable to all students of Cambridge architectural history.

The most interesting article in the January-March issue of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* is the "Story of the Attack on Lavally Cottage, Ballymagooly, near Mallow, in



1823," by Dr. H. F. Berry. The attack was an incident in an outbreak of "Whiteboyism" in that year, due chiefly to famine and fever. It is curious that the period "is constantly spoken of in the South of Ireland as that of 'the Rebellion,' and aged people in numerous instances are believed to have confounded its incidents with those of the rebellion of 1798." Mr. R. Day describes a "Crofton Croker Relique"; Mr. Lunham continues his annotated transcript of "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of his Diocese, 1699-1702"; and the last part of "An Irish Account of the Battle of Kinsale" is given.

No less than three issues in the Viking Club's "Old Lore Series" are dated April—Nos. 11, 12, and 13. No. 11 is the *Old Lore Miscellany*, vol. ii., part ii., which contains, like its predecessors, notes, queries, replies, and longer articles, on a great variety of Northern topics. Shipwrecks, folk-lore, witchcraft and charming, family-names and place-names, are among the subjects. There are good illustrations, including a continuation of the valuable series of portraits of Northern worthies. These are very satisfactorily reproduced. No. 12 contains vol. i., part v., of *Orkney and Shetland Records* (sixteenth-century charters), and No. 13, vol. i., part i., of *Caithness and Sutherland Records* (thirteenth-century documents).

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*St. George's Day: Annual Meeting.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. H. Lyell and J. E. Pritchard were appointed Scrutators, and the Rev. E. S. Dewick and Mr. H. B. Wheatley Assistant-Scrutators, of the ballot.—Mr. H. A. Tipping was admitted Fellow.—The President delivered his annual address, containing the usual notices of deceased Fellows, and passing under review the chief incidents connected with the Society during the past year.—The following were declared duly elected President, Council, and officers, of the Society for the ensuing year. President, Dr. C. H. Read; Treasurer, Dr. P. Norman; Director, Sir Edward W. Brabrook; Secretary, C. R. Peers. Others members of Council: Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, W. Paley Baildon, the Rev. E. S. Dewick, L. L. Duncan, Dr. A. J. Evans, E. H. Freshfield, W. Gowland, Sir R. R. Holmes, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, R. G. Rice, Sir Owen Roberts, Max Rosenheim, H. W. Sanders, J. H. Etherington Smith, Reginald A. Smith, Emery Walker, and H. B. Walters.—*Athenæum*, May 8.

April 29.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Dr. Arthur John Evans to be a vice-president of the Society.—The Rev. William Greenwell and Mr. W. Parker Brewis communicated a paper on the "Development of the Bronze Spearhead in the United Kingdom."

May 6.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the early topography of the town of Ludlow, in which he submitted that the setting-out of its unusually regular

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plan was very little later than the foundation of the castle in the last quarter of the eleventh century. The symmetrical arrangement had been subsequently disturbed by the addition of the outer bailey to the castle at the close of the twelfth century, and by the enclosing of the town with a wall in the succeeding century. Mr. Hope also exhibited, through the kindness of the Rev. T. F. Falkner, photographs of the tower parapet of Burnham Westgate Church, Norfolk. These are decorated with a remarkable series of sculptures, including the Fall, the Annunciation, the Flight into Egypt, the daughter of Herodias tumbling before Herod, the beheading of John Baptist, and the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and sundry figures of saints. Nothing is known of the history of this parapet, which was added to the tower *temp.* Henry VII.

Mr. A. P. Maudslay exhibited a volume of the Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter written for Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1606, by Sir William Segar, Garter, with illuminations of the arms and styles of the existing Knights Companions. Lord Dillon exhibited the copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter written for Sir Henry Lee in 1597. Miss Nina Layard exhibited two broken alabaster statues of seated bishops, from Fornham St. Mary, near Bury St. Edmunds, of Nottingham work of the fifteenth century.—*Athenæum*, May 15.

The annual general meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 22, when Alderman Chancellor was elected President and a satisfactory report was presented.—Dr. Round, in some remarks on the forthcoming Colchester Pageant, said from an artistic and play-acting aspect he had no doubt that Mr. Louis N. Parker's pageant would be uniformly successful, but speaking as a historian and archæologist he must tell them he could not support any such pageant. He took strong exception to historical inaccuracies in several episodes, and he had declined to take part in the pageant because "he would not aid and abet Mr. Louis Napoleon Parker in the falsification of English history." He referred to Mr. Parker's statement of "dryasdust history," and his declaration "that some fiction was a great deal truer than history," and said that in Colchester the great danger was the treatment of legend and history as history; and not only so, but it would be actually interwoven with it. The result would be the general public would be led to believe there was something in legends which historians knew to be only silly fiction. As for the children, he was firmly convinced that King Coel would to them be a real person, and he denied that the pageant deserved this mixture. Dr. Round said he would gladly have helped in getting at true facts, but he could not consent to make Colchester ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

With the object of furthering an effort now being made to extend the work and increase the membership of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, a gathering was held on the afternoon of May 6 at West Hoathly. This meeting-place afforded the opportunity of inspecting the fine Early English

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church and two exceptionally good examples of English domestic architecture of different periods. One is known as the Priest's House, and the other is a stone manor-house. Both are near the church, on the opposite side of a lane, and although they had fallen into decay, they have now been repaired by Mr. J. Godwin King, J.P., their present owner, who has preserved all their interesting features. These, with the church, were thrown open for inspection by the fairly large gathering of members of the society and friends who attended. The visitors had the advantage of having Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., to explain the various architectural features of all three places.

At the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 21, Mr. J. Patterson presiding, Mr. R. Anderson Aird read a paper—"Notes on Seaham Parish." He described the parish as being bounded on the north by Bishopwearmouth, Ryhope, and Burdon, on the east by the sea, the south by Dalton-le-Dale, and on the west by Houghton, Eppleton, and Warden Law. It was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. Three centuries later, in 1260, it was severed from the church, and formed a freehold manor. He spoke of the various residents and owners of the parish up to its passing into the hands of the Londonderry family in 1821. He next dealt with the ancient church, pointing out that it had its Rectors from 1279 to 1475, when it subsequently became a vicarage, and continued as such to the present day. There were only two charities of £5 each attached to the church. He also touched upon Byron's connection with the parish. Mr. Aird produced a bill dated 1811 for harvesting, showing that the men received 3s. and the women 2s. per day, and others 10d. The journey to Sunderland then cost 4s., and to Durham 7s. He likewise showed a number of plans and sketches of the place in its early days, and these were scanned with much interest by the members.

The annual meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was held in Bishop Cosins' Library, Palace Green, Durham, on May 6. In the absence, through indisposition, of the President of the society (the Rev. Dr. Greenwell), Dr. Gee (Master of University College) took the chair. In a letter Dr. Greenwell explained that his absence was due to a persistent attack of that often derided but very formidable enemy, the gout. It was the first time, with one exception, that he had been absent from the annual meeting during the forty-four years which had elapsed since they did him the honour of electing him President of the society. Dr. Greenwell was unanimously re-elected President. The following places were selected to be visited during the coming year: Northumberland meeting, Bamburgh and Rothbury; Durham meeting, Seaham Church, Dalton-le-Dale, and Easington; Yorkshire meeting, Bedale and district; two days' meeting, Dumfriesshire. Dr. Gee gave an able address to the members, in which he reviewed in detail the local matters of most important archæo-

logical interest that had been connected with the preceding twelve months.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 28.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair.—Mr. Henry Laver contributed a paper on "The Coinage of Prasutagus," in which he contrasted that King's reputation for great wealth with the absence of his name from coins of the Icenii, and, in view of the fact that many uninscribed coins in hoards found in Suffolk and Norfolk are of the reduced weight characteristic of British coins in the time of Claudius, he judged it right to assign to Prasutagus, Claudius's contemporary, some of the uninscribed coins referred to.—Mr. Shirley Fox gave an address "On the General Principles of Medieval Numismatics." Taking as his text a passage in the late François Lenormant's introduction to *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, which warns students to beware of letting their studies lead to accumulating details of little meaning, while ignoring questions of vital importance, Mr. Fox remarked that there was no standard work dealing with English numismatology on these lines. After referring to the methods of preparing dies, he explained how different in general effect these might appear although produced from identical punches, and gave a demonstration of this by means of duplicate sets of papers cut to represent the punches used to make up the head and bust of an Edward penny. By adjusting these differently he produced the presentation of two coins varying considerably in style and appearance, although the component parts employed were identical in form. Mr. Fox further referred to the great importance of "mules," and the many deductions and inferences to be drawn from them, and to the information to be obtained by close study of the various punches used in making dies. He cited and exhibited as an example certain coins of the last issue of Richard II., upon which a broken I punch was to be traced, not only on the half-groat and penny, but also on the halfpenny, which should therefore be assigned to the same issue as the larger coins. Exhibits: In addition to the coins referred to already, Mr. Fox exhibited pennies of the Edwards, and Mr. A. H. Baldwin new silver and copper coins for Cyprus with the bust of Edward VII. Mr. Wells exhibited a silver ring of ancient Irish workmanship.

The last meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on May 10, Mr. W. G. Scott Moncrieff in the chair. In the first paper Dr. T. H. Bryce, in continuation of previous descriptions of the cairns of Arran, described several chambered cairns made known to him by Mr. J. A. Balfour and the members of the Arran Society, who have been engaged in locating all the archæological sites in the island, a complete inventory of which they design to publish in the forthcoming *Book of Arran*. He also owed to the Arran Society, who provided the necessary labour, the opportunity of excavating the cairns now described. These were: A long cairn at East Bennan, 100 feet in length, with a megalithic chamber 22 feet long, divided into five compartments, and having in front of its portal a semicircular setting of standing stones; Dunan Beg, at Blairmore, 121 feet

in length, which had two chambers; Dunan More, not far off, now reduced to a site of 78 feet diameter, which had three chambers arranged radially; on Machrie Moor a chamber 10 feet in length, with no cairn now above it; and at Ballymeanach the remains of a cairn with a chamber and portal, preceded by a semicircular setting of stones. Most of the chambers had been previously despoiled, but burials in them, both burnt and unburnt, were traceable, and among the objects found were fragments of urns, the terminal plate of a jet necklace, a flint knife, flakes of flint and pitchstone, and bones of domestic animals. Though the yield of relics had not been large, fresh evidence had been obtained regarding structural details, of which plans and photographs were exhibited. He also described and showed plans and views of a megalithic chamber at Ardenadam, Holy Loch, known locally as Adam's Grave.

Mr. J. A. Balfour gave a description of a viking grave-mound containing a ship-burial on King's Cross Point, Arran. Towards the west side of the mound, which was 30 feet in length, there was found a deposit of calcined human bones and charcoal, a number of iron rivets or clinker-nails, the usual accompaniments of a viking ship or boat-burial; portions of a slab of cetacean bone, decorated with small circles and central dots; portions of partly melted objects of bronze, a triangular plate of iron with a sliding bolt on one side and oxidized impressions of a woven fabric on the other side, and a bronze coin of Wigmund, Archbishop of York A.D. 837-854, similar to one found in the viking boat-burial at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay.—Mr. F. C. Eeles described two incised sepulchral slabs of the kind which seem to have occupied in Scotland the place of brasses in England. One in the churchyard of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, is peculiar in bearing the incised figures of two knights placed facing each other under Gothic canopies. There are slight differences in the armour, which is of the type in use in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. The inscription has not been completed. The other slab, at Pathlaw, Forfarshire, shows a priest in eucharistic vestments of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. The inscription is incomplete, but bears that he was Vicar of the old church of Finavon.

The annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held on May 4, Mr. N. M. Richardson, the President, in the chair, when a satisfactory report was presented. The President gave his annual address, which, as usual, was an interesting summary of the year's scientific progress. Under the head of archaeology he mentioned especially the excavatory work at Maumbury Rings, and on the Roman villa site at Hemsworth, near Wimborne. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux exhibited a coffin chalice and paten belonging to Mary, Countess of Ilchester, who had kindly lent them for exhibition. They were found early in 1906, in association with an interment, during the digging of a grave on the south side of Abbotsbury Church. In February he took the articles up for exhibition before the Society of Antiquaries in London, and there they received much attention, and were considered to be early fourteenth century. The Hon.

Secretary mentioned that in the 1905 volume of the *Proceedings* he reproduced a photograph of a burial chalice and paten from Milton of about the same date. But those shown that day were much more interesting. The President expressed the thanks of the club to Mr. Prideaux, and asked him also to convey them to Lady Ilchester.

At a meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY held at Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. E. R. Holland, of Benhall Lodge, exhibited the Roman bronze head recently found in the River Alde in Suffolk. It was stated that Sir Alma Tadema considered it one of the finest specimens of Roman portrait bronzes discovered since the Roman occupation. The sculptor, he claimed, must have been one of the foremost amongst the many who worked in Rome during the Augustan era. The head appeared to be one of the Princes of the Augustan family. The manner in which the head was poised upon the neck suggested an equestrian statue. This remarkable head measures about a foot in height. It must have been buried in the bed of the river since the first century. No record of Roman remains had been hitherto traced at Rendham, where once a ford, now superseded by a bridge, might have existed. The Aldeburg Literary Society propose making investigations in the neighbourhood.

Reference was made in the report of the council of the Institute to the movement that was started for the sale of the ancient helmet of the Duke of Norfolk in Framlingham Church. Through the action of the Duke of Norfolk, the sale had not taken place, and the historic helmet still remained in the county.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the parish of Hesselst possessed a probably unique treasure in a fourteenth-century embroidered silk Eucharistic veil or Pyx cloth. Hesselst was a poor parish, where at the present moment money was needed for church restoration, and with the offer of no less a sum than £1,000 for this ecclesiastical relic it was possible it might be sold. It seemed very hard, the council submitted, to advise the rector and churchwardens to refuse so tempting an offer. Canon Warren, secretary to the institute, when the value of the cloth was questioned, said the church officers had had an offer of four figures from a representative of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but he hardly thought the relic would be parted with even for £1,000, because only £88 was required for the completion of the restoration work. Complaint was made by members at the manner in which church plate was parted with, and Canon Warren remarked that when dining out recently he saw two chalices on the table of his host.—*Times*, April 16.

The members of the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Archdeacons of NORTHAMPTON AND OAKHAM visited Walgrave on April 22, and enjoyed a most interesting and pleasant outing. At Faxon they viewed the little church of St. Denis, with its bellcote, originally of Early English work, and chancel and east window of the Early Decorated period, the fine monument to Sir Augustine Nichols coming in for much admiration. The party then



proceeded to Walgrave, where the Church of St. Andrew has a fine Decorated tower and arcade, and a north doorway of the Perpendicular period. What was especially interesting to the party was the low side window at the south side of the chancel and the chained books. On the outside of the chancel are carved the initials of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York. At Walgrave there are two manor-houses, belonging originally to the Walesoures and Waldegrave, the Saxon. Both were bought by Mr. John Langham in 1655-1657. On the way to Hannington the remains of an Elizabethan staircase were viewed in Walgrave Hall (south hall). The church at Hannington is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is an unusual one of its kind, there being only four churches in existence which are known to possess a central arcade. Built in the Early English style, it was once a cell of the Gilbertine Order, attached to the Abbey of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire. There are two low side windows and a pulpit and screen of the Decorated period. Remains of a fresco are to be seen in the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, Holcot, which has a Late Decorated nave (piers and arches), with Perpendicular clerestory roof and tower; some portions of the south aisle are Early English.

The outing was brought to a conclusion by the visiting of that ancient church, All Saints, Brixworth. It is basilican in form, and possesses a reliquary, wherein are to be seen the base of a Saxon cross, with a Scandinavian legend carved on it, and the last stone but one of the cross with the emblem of St. John. The party also paid a visit to the Parsonage, once belonging to the Chancellors of Salisbury Cathedral.

On the evening of Wednesday, May 12, under the leadership of Mr. William Harrison, a party of members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the Peel in Etchells. The outward journey was made by the new Wilmslow and Levenshulme railway-line, opened for traffic on the first of the month. This line has rendered the Peel much more accessible, the station at Heald Green being not far distant. On the way from the station the party called at Chamber Hall, an ancient seat of the Shelmerdine family—about which little is known. They were welcomed by Mr. Simpson, who showed the most ancient part of the building, the old oak beams, oak staircase, and several interesting pieces of old furniture. On one of the out-buildings is a stone with initials and the date "1703."

Peel Hall, or "The Peel," as it had been called for centuries, is situate in the district known as Etchells. At the present day Etchells is partly in Northenden parish and partly in Stockport parish, the two parts being known respectively as Northern Etchells and Stockport Etchells. The Manor of Etchells, which included both parts, was in the possession of the Arderne family, familiar to us from their seat at Harden Hall in Bredbury, on the other side of Stockport. From them it passed to the Stanleys, and, after falling into the hands of the Crown, the Northenden part was granted in the reign of Philip and Mary to a Tatton of Wythenshawe, in whose family it still remains.

The manor-house, as we may guess from its being known as "The Peel," was probably in existence in the fourteenth century, and appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, for in the will of Robert Tatton in 1578 he speaks of the manor-house of the Peel in Etchells "which is not sufficiently builded for my wife to dwell in." This indicates the use to which the hall was afterwards put as a "dower-house," to which, when the son as heir took possession of the principal seat at Wythenshawe, the widow could retire for the remainder of her life, or in which the son whilst heir-apparent, or a younger brother, could reside. The Peel is frequently mentioned in this connection in the Northenden registers. Thus, in May, 1612, there is the baptism of Elinore Tatton, daughter unto William Tatton, of the Peel, gentleman, who was then heir-apparent, but died before his father. Mrs. Katherine Tatton, widow of William Tatton, lived there. In 1628 she was married again to Dr. William Nicholls, Rector of Cheadle, who from 1644, when he was ejected from his church and rectory, lived at the Peel till his death in 1657. In 1665 the Northenden registers record the burial of his widow, Mrs. Katherine Nicholls, of the Peel. In 1677 the registers refer to Mrs. Mary Wheeler, of the Peel; and in 1692 there is an entry of the burial of Mr. Thomas Tatton, of the Peel, who had been a younger brother of the Wythenshawe squire.

The old building was pulled down at the beginning of last century. According to Earwaker this was done by Mr. Tatton's steward during the absence of his master in London; but Mr. Worthington, the late steward, asserted that the statement was not correct. At any rate, the present building was then erected. It is still surrounded by a wide and deep moat, approached by a very picturesque narrow bridge of three arches of fourteenth or fifteenth century date, with angular buttresses and recesses for passengers. It is, says Earwaker, the most ancient bridge in this part of Cheshire. A sketch of it by Mr. Rowbotham is reproduced in the fourteenth volume of the Society's *Transactions*. Mr. Shenton, the tenant, showed the party over the house and its surroundings, and pointed out the almost unique oak with red leaves, several picturesque views across the moat, the hollow apple tree in full blossom, and the well-kept shippens. The party continued their walk to Gatley, returning thence by tramcar and omnibus.

Other meetings have been the excursion of the BURTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Rolleston on May 1; the Spring meeting of the CUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Carlisle in April; the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Dublin, on April 27 and 28; the excursion of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Wychbury Camp and to Pedmore and Clent churches on May 15; and the first general meeting of the newly-formed NORTH MUNSTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Limerick, on April 22.





## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**HISTORICAL PORTRAITS: RICHARD II. TO HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, 1400-1600.** Lives by C. R. L. Fletcher. Portraits chosen by Emery Walker, F.S.A. 103 portraits. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909. Crown 4to., pp. xxiii, 199. Price 8s. 6d. net.

As the preface to this handsome book expresses the hope that subsequent volumes may carry the series of historical portraits down to the middle of the nineteenth century, it is clear that in this initial issue we have the beginning of a contribution to our national iconography of no little importance. There is certainly room for such an undertaking, which is sure of a wide welcome. The selection seems on the whole to have been done with admirable judgment. Not much can be said for the authenticity of a few of the portraits, and we wonder why the very fine seal found on Barnet battle-field, representing a man in complete armour, no single feature being visible, should be reproduced (and very admirably reproduced it is) as a "portrait" of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. But this is a matter of small importance; the features of the book which must strike everyone who is fortunate enough to possess it are the catholicity of selection (the expression is not contradictory) and the really splendid way in which most of the photographs are reproduced. To name the subjects would be to name the outstanding men and women of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The brief biographies, by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, are well done. They are sufficiently full, and while commendably free from bias or partisanship, are often suggestive and happily expressed. We take as example from the concluding words of the essay on Mary Tudor—a very difficult subject: "She was infinitely charitable and courteous where religion was not concerned; but for her early wrongs, and had there never been a Reformation to stamp out, she would have made a noble queen." The concluding sentences of the sketch of Sir Thomas More, too, are striking in their delineation of that remarkable man's curious inconsistencies. The portrait of More, by the way, is one of the finest in the book. A brief introduction of some fifteen pages sketches the history of portraiture in England. We offer our cordial thanks to the Oxford Press, and trust that the attractive scheme foreshadowed in the preface may soon be carried out in its entirety.

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**A HISTORY OF ART.** By Dr. G. Carotti. Vol. II. The Middle Ages. Revised by Mrs. S. A. Strong, Litt.D., LL.D. With 360 illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1909. Small 8vo., pp. xxii, 375. Price 5s. net.

If it be only for its ample bibliography of literature bearing on the fields of Early Christian, Neo-Oriental, and European Art north of the Alps, this second instalment of Dr. Carotti's encyclopedic

work is of real value to students. Miss de Zoete's translation, which the authority of Mrs. Strong sanctions for English use, puts an admirable manual of art-education into our hands, and we are given a safe clue through the maze of the early Middle Ages. Whether one tests it by reference to the lucid summary of Christian representation in the well-known catacombs of Rome, or by successful search for such less known examples as the poignant "Head of Christ" in the little museum outside Beauvais Cathedral, the work appears to be an admirable handbook. The range of subject-matter is very wide, but the classification is clear and full; even to turn over the pages, decorated with the necessarily minute but carefully printed photographs, gives the reader an interesting survey of Roman, Constantinian, Byzantine, Arab, Indian, Cardingian and Early Gothic Schools. The *Antiquary* respectfully returns thanks for the compliment on page 327 to itself as "specially useful for local English archaeology," and awaits with pleasure Vols. III. and IV. of Dr. Carotti's miniature monument of learning.

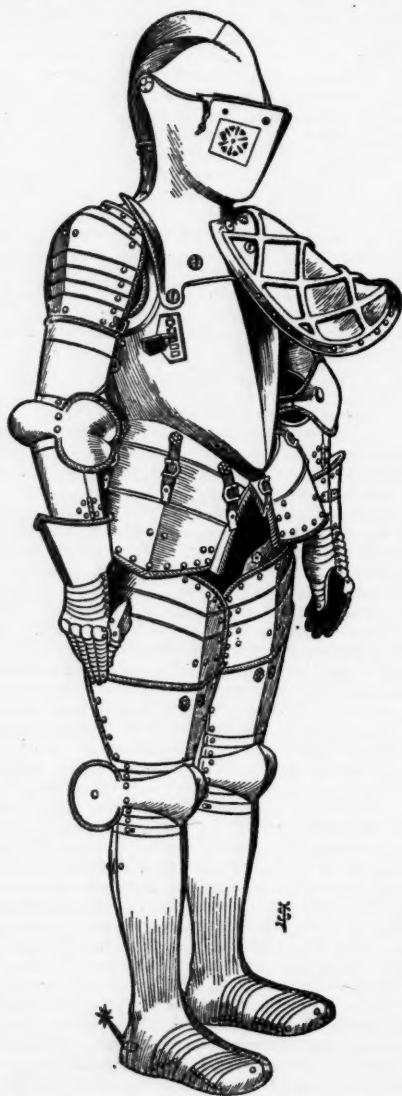
W. H. D.

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**BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMS AND ARMOUR.** By C. H. Ashdown. Forty plates and 445 engravings in the text. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, 1909. Large square 8vo., pp. xvi, 384. Price 10s. 6d. net.

A book of this kind—scholarly in treatment, readable in style, and sufficiently comprehensive—was certainly wanted, and Mr. Ashdown deserves the thanks of students and readers for the able way in which he has supplied the want. Prehistoric weapons and the armour and arms of ancient races and of the Greeks and Romans are treated with brevity. The bulk of the book is devoted to arms and armour from Saxon times to 1600 and after, the concluding chapter discussing the influence which the introduction of gunpowder had upon armour. The difficult subject of the assignment of the right kind of defensive and offensive equipment in historical sequence to its proper period with sufficient precision and definiteness finds adequate treatment throughout the three main sections of the book, which deal respectively with Masclad and Chain Mail; Mixed Mail and Plate, 1250-1410; and Plate Armour, 1410-1600 and After. It is not to be imagined that all Mr. Ashdown's dicta can be accepted as free from controversy, especially in regard to some of the difficult transition periods; but in a brief notice of a volume, which on the whole is so valuable, it is not worth while to cavil at points of difference. Whether regarded as a comprehensive handbook, or as a work of reference—it is fully indexed—the volume is sure of its place on the antiquary's shelves, and should be equally sure of a place in the library of every reader and student who cares for accurate and precise information on points which in many historical works are often ignored or slurred over. But after all, good as the text undoubtedly is, it is dwarfed by the wealth of illustration. Apart from the students already mentioned, who will certainly be the first to feel the helpfulness of this feature, those who are responsible for accuracy in pageantry, and in all kinds of theatrical and spectacular shows of the historical sort, will find

the illustrations in Mr. Ashdown's book invaluable. Its forty plates and more than 400 drawings in the text illustrate and elucidate most kinds of weapons and



TILTING ARMOUR, c. 1580 (WALLACE COLLECTION).

defensive armour. The example which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page shows a set of tilting armour for the Über die Pallia, or Italian Course—one of the many courses or

methods of combat in mediæval tournaments—of *circa* 1580, from the Wallace Collection. It is curious, as Mr. Ashdown points out, that although in this course the combatants were separated by a wooden barrier about 5 feet high, on either side of which they rode, left hand inwards, yet the suits worn thereat invariably included, as shown in the illustration, armour for the lower limbs. The illustration shows a typical example, the peculiarities of which Mr. Ashdown describes in detail. We heartily recommend this handsome volume.

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TENNYSON AND SCIENTIFIC THEOLOGY. By J. W. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. 16mo., pp. viii, 55. Price 2s. net.

This prettily got up little book is rather outside our scope, but the author is an enthusiastic antiquary as well as a great lover of Tennyson. Mr. Hayes has tried to sketch the evolution of the poet's ideas on some of the deeper problems of life—problems touching both religion and the psychological side of science—especially as they are related to the aspirations and future of the human race. Tennyson in his relation to science and metaphysics rather than as poet pure and simple is the theme of the little book, which has had the advantage of submission in manuscript to, and revision by, several of those who knew the late Laureate well, and who "often conversed with him on Science and Philosophy." Mr. Hayes has written a thoughtful and suggestive study which would well have borne amplification. It should appeal to many who share the poet's rather indefinite creed, though they may not share the poet's strong faith or his power of prophetic vision.

\* \* \*

A NEW LIGHT ON THE RENAISSANCE DISPLAYED IN CONTEMPORARY EMBLEMS. By Harold Bayley. Many illustrations. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1909. Large square 8vo., pp. viii, 270. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The first impression of the reviewer on dipping into this handsomely produced volume is that it is an addition to which may be called "freak" literature; but so hasty a conclusion is soon set aside. Mr. Bayley claims to prove that the curious and often curiously elaborate and complicated watermarks used by mediæval paper-makers are not conventional or casual or meaningless, but are all part of a chain of emblems typifying ideas current at different periods; and, further, that both these watermarks, and the numerous variety of printers' marks of the Middle Ages, were used not merely to enshrine and keep alive traditions and aspirations—hopes and beliefs which were often banned by the authorities, ecclesiastical and civil—but also as a secret means of communication between those whose ideas and aims were similar, paper-making and printing being largely in "heretical" hands. This is a brief statement of what Mr. Bayley attempts to prove. "It is supposed," he says, in concluding his introduction, "that what we call the Renaissance was the natural growth of the human intellect and its inevitable clashing with the tyranny of Ecclesiasticism. On the contrary, it will be seen that the Renaissance was organized and

fostered for some centuries before it became manifest. It is beyond my scope to attempt anything in the nature of a history of the Renaissance, my aim being rather to point out the footprints left by the humanists who made it—footprints that have been overlooked because hitherto their significance has not been understood." The mediæval love for emblems is a familiar fact; but that the various kinds, first of paper-marks and later of printers'-marks, form a coherent chain of emblems, enshrining the aspirations and traditions of the early puritanic sects, and were used deliberately to influence thought in the direction of the awakening known as the Renaissance—all this constitutes what is vulgarly called a rather "tall order." That many of the marks used were symbolic is undoubted; but that the symbolism was intentional and significant—that, in short, the marks were used *because* of what they symbolized—is difficult of proof. The book is certainly fascinating, and both the text and the illustrations, more than 400 in number, deserve careful study; but with regard to the author's main thesis we hold our judgment in suspense. He makes out a strong case, and one that needs full consideration, yet we cannot feel that the facts will safely bear all that Mr. Bayley makes them bear.

\* \* \*

LA CAVERNE. Par Ray Nyst. Londres: David Nutt, 1909. 8vo., pp. 445. Price 4 francs.

This is an extraordinary production. The author, who publishes it personally at Brussels, calls it a "Roman, précédé d'une Introduction documentaire." In the introduction of about 100 pages, M. Nyst discusses, with many references to authorities, the personality and habits and inclinations, as we may imagine them all to have been, of primitive man—the dumb simian creature of the period "des luxuriantes forêts tertiaires et des saisons clémentes dans l'Europe centrale." The remainder of the well-printed volume is occupied by a romance of that far back period—a picturesque history, as the author calls it, of the lives and fortunes of a human family of twenty-nine persons. The descriptions are vivid; the conception and execution of the strange romance are remarkable, though the physical details on which the author dilates are unpleasant, to put it mildly. But what has archaeology to do with such extraordinary mingling of scientific discussion and romantic imagination? Most sober antiquaries will shake their heads at such an attempt to realize and stage, so to speak, the possibilities of semi-human life and thought at so remote an epoch.

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NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

By J. Travis-Cook. Illustrations. London and Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Ltd. [1909]. 8vo., pp. xii, 68. Price 1s. net, paper; 2s. net, cloth.

Under the title are included, as set forth in the sub-title, notes on the port of Hull, on the Camin charter (of which a facsimile is given)—the document (circa A.D. 1160) which is the earliest local record, and contains the grant of lands by one Mathild Camin to the monks of Meaux Abbey in Holderness—and on the Meaux Register, with some concluding glimpses of mediæval Hull. The book is thus a kind of local *olla podrida*. But though the contents are a little

miscellaneous, there is no padding, and nothing that anyone interested in the history of the ancient Yorkshire city would wish away. Mr. Travis-Cook has gone to original sources for his matter, and he writes with knowledge: the result is a book which, though not large, yet contains much valuable matter. In dealing with the earlier period—*i.e.*, that before King Edward in 1293 purchased Wyk and renamed it Kingston-upon-Hull—the author enters upon almost untrodden ground, and does some useful spade-work. The last chapter, which brings together in most interesting fashion many illuminating details of town life in mediæval days, makes capital reading, and should encourage and develop a love of local history in many of the author's fellow-townsmen.

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VÖLUSPA: Done into English out of the Icelandic of the Elder Edda. By Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. London: D. Nutt, 1909. 8vo., pp. 29. Price 2s. 6d. net. Only 100 copies printed.

This beautifully printed, grey-wrapped booklet, the product of the Essex House Press, now established at Broad Campden among the quiet Cotswolds, contains the second edition of a translation, of which the first edition was printed at Kandy, Ceylon, in 1905, in an issue of forty copies only. A brief foreword points out that this translation is made from Detter's edition of the text of Codex Regius, without rearrangement of the text, or the elimination of additions or interpolations. There is a version of Völuspa in Miss Bray's volume of translations from the *Elder, or Poetic Edda*, recently reviewed in these pages; but Dr. Coomaraswamy gives a more literal rendering. Now that interest in the older Icelandic and Scandinavian literature has been so greatly stimulated by the activity of the Viking Club, there will probably be many students who will regret that the present issue of Dr. Coomaraswamy's version of Völuspa is so limited.

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Messrs. Robert McGee and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, send us a booklet "compiled by Bob Skot of Liverpool," entitled on the outer cover, *A Brief Account of Gypsy History, Persecutions, Character, and Customs* and on the title-page *The Romanichels: a Lucubration*. (Price 2s. 6d. net.) The contents are as indicated by the title. The booklet is well written, and will be found useful by those who may not have access to fuller works on the fascinating subject of gypsydom. The most noteworthy section is that which contains a few examples of genuine gypsy melodies, both words and music being given. At the end is a brief bibliography.

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Another booklet before us is *Notes on Southport and District*, by the Rev. W. T. Bulpit (Southport, "Visiter" Printing Works. Price 1s.). In its nearly 200 pages will be found a great variety of matter relating not only to Southport, but to two or three dozen towns, villages, and hamlets in its vicinity. It should be found very useful by visitors to the district around the popular seaside resort. Among the antiquarian notes are references to fonts and chained books (Sefton and Leyland), holy wells, crosses, and brasses; finds of Roman urns and coins;



buried and lost chapels; and scenes of historic fights and mythic happenings. An index would have been useful.

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Two welcome local quarterlies, dated April, which reached us too late for notice last month, are the *Essex Review* and the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*. In the former is a capital paper by Mr. H. W. Lewer on "The Poet of Husbandry"—i.e., Thomas Tusser, who was Essex born, illustrated by facsimiles of title-pages. The number also contains "The Essex Territorial Force, 1625-1638," by the Rev. Dr. A. Clark; and "Some Althams of Mark Hall in the seventeenth century. The *Journal* for Berkshire and neighbouring counties begins a new volume. It contains the first part of one of Mr. C. E. Keyser's admirable ecclesiastical papers, dealing this time with the "Churches of North Moreton, Brightwell, Little Wittenham, and Long Wittenham." There are ten good photographic plates. We note also "The Yew and the Bow," by Mr. E. W. Doimer; and "Wanderings in Buckinghamshire," by the Rev. A. J. Foster. In the *Architectural Review*, May, we note especially a second beautifully illustrated article, by Mr. E. F. Reynolds, on "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople," and a number of illustrations of fine examples of architectural details. There are also on our table the *English Illustrated Magazine*, May, which contains a pleasant paper on "Hogarth," by Mr. J. Harris Stone, with many illustrations from photographs by the author, including mural paintings never before published; *Rivista d'Italia*, April, to which reference is made, *ante*, p. 229; *East Anglian*, April; *American Antiquarian*, January-February; *Expert*, April, with the usual variety of finely illustrated notes; and catalogues from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester (miscellaneous books, including a number on numismatics), and Herr L. Rosenthal, of Munich, of portraits, autographs, caricatures, etc., with a section devoted to out-of-the-way books on subjects indicated by the heading "Bibliotheca Balneologica et Hydrotherapeutica vetus et nova."



## Correspondence.

### THE OLDEST HUMAN BONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

The following is an extract from an article with the above title, by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe* of May 19, describing the circumstances in which human bones of immense antiquity were lately discovered in a large sand quarry at Mauer, near Heidelberg:

"The stratum was pre-glacial, undoubtedly, and long previous, from the depth, and in it were found the bones of many extinct fauna of the lower quaternary period. The stag (*corvus elephus*), the cave lion, the beaver, but no remains of the mammoth, this being replaced by the *elephas antiquus*. The presence

of these animals, as well as the rhinoceros and the horse and various shells, allows us to assimilate the deposit with the sands of Mosbach and the pre-glacial forest-bed of Norfolk. It was, then, clearly a deposit midway between the lower quaternary and the pliocene, and therefore earlier than any human remains hitherto discovered.

"The remains discovered are of the utmost interest, being a lower jaw well preserved, with all the teeth in position. At first sight it most strikingly resembles a gorilla, the front part being as large as that of that animal, and more than twice as large as that of an ordinary European. The general body of the jaw is much shorter than that of a gorilla, but the thickness of the bone is quite abnormal. The teeth are, however, remarkable, and most important evidence, as they are not larger than those of a human being, and are correct in number; they are closely set, and even in height. In a word, the dentition is exactly that of a man, and differs entirely from that of any anthropoid ape. The end of the jaw has a marked tapering, with the marks of muscles of the tongue clearly shown. Judging by all the characteristics, the discoverer regards it as human, but assigns it to a special species of the genus *homo*, and has named it *Homo Heidelbergiensis*, and considers it as belonging to a forerunner of the true man, and therefore the oldest remains known. It may be, he suggests, a type from the common original stock of both man and the anthropoid apes. It is to be hoped that now such an important find has been made on this site the explorations will be diligently carried on, as surprising results may be obtained, and many vexed problems settled."

A. L. G.

### MAXFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR.

Maxfield is the local pronunciation of Macclesfield (Cheshire)—at least, it was when I was a boy, fifty years ago. I have heard it still further shortened into Maxilt. This town would also fall in with Worcester, from which the letter is dated, and with Chester, which was being besieged at the time.

S. WALKER.

University College School,  
Hampstead, London, N.W.  
May 2, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR.

In reply to the query as to the locality of "Maxfield" in the *March Antiquary*, may I say that the Cheshire Macclesfield used to be (and still is provincially) so called.

C. BRETT.

18, Mafeking Road,  
Cardiff.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



